FBIS DAILY REPORT

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South Asia

Vol VIII No 099

20 May 1980

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN ISLAMABAD

20 May Plenary Session

BK200852 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The closed door plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference resumed in Islamabad for the 4th day today. This morning, the four committees of the conference--political, economic and social affairs, cultural and Islamic [word indistinct], and administrative and financial--met in closed door sessions.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic representative understands that the political committee is deliberating on the Iran situation. The committee started its discussions during last night's session. The committee will also consider the draft resolution on the Afghanistan situation, which was presented by Pakistan last night.

The plenary session of the conference will review the reports of different committees this afternoon and tomorrow morning. The reports are expected to take final shape tomorrow afternoon. The concluding session of the conference will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Our diplomatic representative says that 287 representatives of 39 countries are taking part in the conference. Chad, [words indistinct] are not attending the conference. Twenty seven countries are represented by their foreign ministers, state ministers for foreign affairs and deputy foreign ministers.

Political Committee Discusses Iran

BK200416 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] At its meeting which continued till late last night, the political committee [of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad] unanimously approved a Syrian draft resolution. It reiterates the basic principle that the Islamic Conference is opposed to the establishment of military bases by any major power or super power.

Later, the political committee took up the consideration of the Iranian situation. Almost all the members of the committee took part in the debate on the issue and expressed complete support and solidarity with Iran. They condemned the recent American abortive attempt to secure the release of the hostages by force. The committee will formulate its draft resolution on the Iranian question during its deliberations this morning.

Draft Resolution on Afghanistan

BK200216 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Pakistan has formally presented a draft resolution at the political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The resolution, which calls for the setting up of a ministerial-level committee to find a solution to the Afghanistan issue, will be reviewed by the political committee today.

Our correspondent, quoting conference sources, says that the resolution calls for the convening of an international conference at the United Nations level, or any other level, to discuss the issue, and suitable consultations should be held in this regard.

It is understood that the significant points of the resolution include a call for convening another session of the Islamic Conference to implement the resolution passed at the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The draft resolution expresses grave concern over the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the wretched condition of the Afghan people and the continued influx of refugees into Pakistan.

The resolution demands the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops, the creation of conditions conducive to the return of Afghan refugees to their homes in peace and security and granting the Afghan people the right to determine themselves their own system of government. The resolution also stresses that the national sovereignty, territorial security and nonaligned status of Afghanistan must be respected.

The proposed committee will be called an ad hoc committee and will be entrusted with the special responsibility of implementing the resolution of the Islamic Conference. The committee will continue its work until the Afghanistan issue is solved.

Our correspondent understands that the political committee in its meeting today will discuss the Pakistani proposal on the collective security of the Islamic community.

The political committee has already given final shape to the draft resolutions on the Middle East, Palestine and Jerusalem and these will now be presented to the plenary session.

The political committee, which continued its deliberations late into the night, unanimously approved a Syrian draft which expressed the basic principles that the Islamic Conference is opposed to the setting up of military bases by any power or any big power. The draft resolution particularly emphasized that the Islamic countries should keep away from power blocs and the sphere of influence of any of the big powers. The resolution particularly denounced the Egyptian Government for recently granting the United States military facilities.

Draft Resolution on Israel

BK191123 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference meeting in Islamabad this morning approved a draft resolution calling for an emergency session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference within 3 months in case Israel does not rescind its decision to make the holy city of Jerusalem as its capital. The resolution will be submitted to the plenary session for approval.

This was stated by the official spokesman of the conference while briefing newsmen about the proceedings of the plenary session and various committees this afternoon. He said the political committee endorsed the resolution of the Jerusalem Committee calling, among other actions, for immediate convening of the Security Council meeting to consider the dangerous consequences of the Israeli move to annex Jerusalem. The Israeli move was in flagrant violation of the aspirations of the Muslims, and the resolution called on all the Muslim states and people, as well as friendly governments and people, to oppose it. It describes the Israeli move to shift its capital to Jerusalem and urges for the imposition of sanctions against Israel under the United Nations Charter. It urges all the Muslim states to sever relations with those countries that shift their embassies to Jerusalem.

The spokesman said the political committee adopted another two resolutions dealing with the Middle East and Palestine. The resolution dealing with the Palestine problem includes a paragraph condemning Egypt and the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel. There were reservations on this by some African countries.

The representative of Senegal explained that they would abide by the resolution on the question of Palestine adopted by the Organization of African Unity, which fully supports the rights of the people of Palestine, including the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said the Pakistan proposal for the setting up of a committee of Islamic foreign ministers to oversee the Afghan situation will be discussed in a political committee and then submitted to the plenary session. The proposal of the Pakistan president in this regard is already on the agenda of the conference. He said this committee will comprise of several ministers and will follow closely the situation in Afghanistan and try to find a solution. It will be a permanent committee until the problem is resolved.

The spokesman, giving details of the work of the cultural committee, said it adopted a draft revolution for the setting up of a permanent body for the implementation of the Islamic Shari'ah [law]. It also adopted a resolution dealing with the preservation of Islamic traditions and cultural heritage and the setting up of an Islamic center in Guinea-Bissau.

About the plenary session, he said more heads of delegations took part in the general debate this morning. They included delegates from Iraq, Bahrain, Iran, Morocco, Jordan and Libya.

Saudi Minister Addresses Conference

LD191930 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Speech by Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal before Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad]

[Excerpts] The agenda we have approved covers political, economic, social and cultural issues which are worthy of study and attention. We are confident that members of the conference will be able, with God's support, and thanks to the understanding and solidarity they have among themselves, to find successful solutions for the consolidation of cooperation among the Islamic countries and the bolstering of world peace, particularly that in our work we are guided by the Islamic principles which are based on right, justice and the well-being of all.

This organization--the Islamic Conference Organization--has been able to prove that the Islamic world, despite its vast area, is capable of gathering and constituting an effective force which rises above any negative aspect or disputes or differences which may take place between one country and another, and to play a role in solving such disputes or differences, as it is better for these countries to solve their differences through and within the framework of the organization.

This is because there is no international organization other than ours which can express its independence and nonalignment. This is due to the fact that our organization is removed from any external influences and because it cares for the issues that concern the Islamic nation and the protection of Islamic peoples' interests.

This nation's endeavor to realize its interests does not constitute any harm or threat to the rest of the world. This endeavor, in fact, entails protection and preservation of international stability. We, as an Islamic nation believing in peace in such a manner that we make this word our form of greeting and the conclusion of our prayers, and as a nation whose religion at the same time has called upon it to wage a jihad in order to uphold right, have an Islamic duty to perform when right and justice fall victim to aggression and when the foundation and pillars of peace are about to collapse. This duty, role and responsibility which the Islamic nation, with all its peoples, states and governments, increases and becomes two-fold when aggression is directed against any Islamic country, as is the case with regard to the treacherous Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Islamic holy places in Palestine and the Zionist invasion of the Arab region in the Middle East.

It also applies to the armed Soviet aggression against the struggling Afghan people and the steadfast Islamic bastion in Afghanistan. At this stage our Islamic world is experiencing a decisive and historic turning point.

Zionist aggression in the Arab region is continuing more adamant than ever; the international community has been unable to put an end to this aggression, whose targets were Arab Palestine and holy Jerusalem; it did not stop at that, as it went beyond it and occupied other Arab regions, bringing destruction to neighboring countries and thus transgressing on the safety and security of the whole region, and at the same time threatening world peace and international security.

At the time when Israel was carrying out its aggression, the Arab countries proceeded to solve the issue peacefully. This was not due to a position of weakness but out of their desire to make the world avoid the calamities of war. In this the Arab states provided a suitable opportunity, which should be supported and backed by the entire international community, in general, and the countries which support and back Israel, led by the United States, in particular.

On the other hand, the Israeli aggression represents a flagrant defiance of the legitimacy and charter of the United Nations, and a disregard of one of the most important foundations of the UN--the illegality of occupying land belonging to others by force. No doubt, the continuation of Israeli defiance is but an invitation to the ineffectiveness of the UN and for taking international society back to the law of the jungle, which mankind struggled for a very long time to get rid of. Israel will not succeed in its endeavors; it will not succeed in its policy of occupation by building settlements; it will not succeed in the work it is carrying out to change the old historic character of the region, particularly with regard to the holy places in the occupied Arab territories.

What increases this danger is the fact that countries, from East and West, created this problem in order to be able to break up and weaken the Islamic nation. The two superpowers shoulder great responsibility for maintaining world peace and security and safeguarding right and justice in the world. But they have let down this responsibility and disregarded the rights of the Islamic nations.

The United States, on the one hand, was the first state to recognize the Zionist entity. It gave, and is still giving, much political, material and military support to the enemy, thus ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. On the other hand, we see the United States adopting an attitude in support of the Afghan people. Although the Soviet Union was one of the first states to recognize the Zionist entity, thus sharing in the responsibility for establishing this entity and supporting it materially and with manpower, it has a tangible role in supporting Arab rights in Palestine. We hope that this role will continue in an effective manner that may lead to solving the problem and reinstating right. However, the Soviet Union's attitude does not give it the right to violate the rights of the Afghan people and to violate their sovereignty and right to self-determination. This makes us wonder about the adoption of a negative attitude with regard to the continuous Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's rights and the plundering of their land. This makes us appeal to the two superpowers to adopt the same attitude with regard to the issues of right, justice and people's freedom, in general, and the Palestinian and Afghan peoples' in particular. Therefore, the United States is called upon to adopt a clear and just attitude in support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their lands. At the same time we ask the Soviet Union to pull out of Afghanistan and respect its right to choose with full freedom the regime it wants.

On the other hand, the Camp David accords, whose supporters claim that they will find the best solution for the Palestinian question, have not done anything except move toward isolation of Egypt from its sister countries. They have not led to any positive result. In fact, they have caused the spreading of disunity and division in the ranks of the Arab world. They have increased Israel's intransigence and arrogance, in addition to the fact that Israel tried to make the world believe that it was striding to find tangible steps for realizing peace. But nothing of the sort has actually taken place. In fact, the dangers of war have increased. In this connection it is necessary to point out that the Palestinian people, who have experienced the worst kinds of injustice and organized policy of annihilation and have heroically and valiantly resisted and are still resisting in circumstances seldom experienced in history, expect our full support in all areas.

The Islamic nation today is facing a similar challenge, a new and dangerous challenge represented by the direct Soviet occupation of Muslim Afghanistan. The danger which Afghanistan is facing is not confined only to Afghanistan: it threatens the entire region, because it is expansionist aggression by a superpower, which has the responsibility for preserving international security, peace and stability. It is because it is an aggression which is based on an unacceptable logic which says that the superpowers, with all their might and authority, have the right to interfere in the affairs of any other independent state which they regard as being within their sphere of influence and in order to impose the regime they want on that state.

The emergency Islamabad conference had condemned the Soviet Union and adopted a unified stand in supporting Afghanistan. By this is achieved respect from the international community and the Afghan people's feeling support from their brothers in the tribulations they are experiencing; it was a living expression of the Islamic nation's confidence in its effectiveness and capability. Our conference should reaffirm its demands for the unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet military presence from Afghanistan and the nonrecognition of and noncooperation with the present regime in Afghanistan, which was imposed forcibly on the Afghan people and deprived them of the right to self-determination. Our conference should strongly condemn and denounce the crimes being committed by the Soviet Army of occupation against the people of Afghanistan, the crimes which have reached the extent of physical liquidation of Afghans and carrying out of acts of aggression on peaceful mosques and villages, and the bombing of the latter with napalm, as well as the use of chemical warfare against the Afghan people and the violation of the most basic human rights.

If the international community has been incapable of dealing with this issue, the Islamic peoples and states should have full solidarity among themselves in this connection and should adhere to the common attitude and measures which they have agreed upon to confront with danger. As for the question of neutralizing Afghanistan, all formulae should be based on the Afghan mojahedins' wishes and approval. Under no circumstances should this neutralization be imposed on them, if it means violation of Afghan sovereignty and political independence. The painful reality which has been manifested by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is that this superpower is now striving to impose its will and influence as well as domination over other independent countries. The inevitable result of this will be the creation of conflict among the major powers in their endeavour to impose their influence and domination, a matter which makes it inevitable for us to strive to keep our Islamic countries away from such conflicts and to protect our total independence, on the one hand, and remain steadfast against the external dangers coming from the major powers, no matter what extent these major powers have reached in their relations with any part of our Islamic homeland.

In this connection the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expresses its anxiety over development of the situation of relations between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran. My country condemned at the time the military operation carried out by the United States and regarded it as having gone beyond the acceptable limits of international behavior. At the same time, and while we do not approve of holding these diplomats as hostages, in view of the rights which these diplomats have and which were recognized by our religion and glorious Islamic history, and recognized by international laws and practices, we would like to reaffirm the resolutions which were adopted by the emergency meeting of our conference in Islamabad. We are of the opinion that the use of force is not consistent with the dictates of international law. Therefore, we view what has taken place with extreme anxiety and regret. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is of the opinion that such an act at this difficult stage through which the entire region is passing and at this high degree of tension will have undesirable consequences as far as the safety, stability and sovereignty of the countries of the region are concerned. We appeal to the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran to exercise self-restraint and wisdom in order to arrive at the desired solution that aims at the release of the hostages and the renormalization of the situation between the two countries, in a manner which is in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations and the principles of international law. At the same time, and based on our organization's principles and aims as well as resolutions, we support the Islamic Republic of Iran in its attempts to preserve its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

The convening of the awaited summit conference is taking place at a time when there is a glittering revival of the Islamic world; this gives the conference new dimensions and extreme importance. The whole world at this decisive stage of Islamic history is watching the Islamic moves with profound interest. The summit meeting will be the testing block for the extent of strength of Islamic solidarity and a unique opportunity for us to prove that, through our unity and solidarity, we constitute a force of good that cannot be taken lightly in the international arena.

UAE Delegate's Conference Address

JN191907 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and head of the UAE delegation to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference Rashid 'Abdallah delivered the UAE's speech at the conference's session this afternoon. In his speech, 'Abdallah reviewed the intricate circumstances that are facing the Islamic world and the constructive efforts Islamic countries are exerting to protect their legitimate rights, maintain their unity and reaffirm their peaceful role in this world.

'Abdallah said that the issue of Palestine and Jerusalem is the primary issue at this conference. That is why the conference is expected to continue its support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their full and just rights, including their right to determine their fate and to establish their independent state on their soil. 'Abdallah stressed that the Afghan issue is as important as the Palestinian issue and requires a similar confrontation. 'Abdallah called for the adoption of positive resolutions in this respect, in light of the resolutions adopted by the previous extraordinary conference on the same subject and in light of developments in this issue since that time.

'Abdallah spoke about the importance of discussing the proposals put to the conference concerning collective security, which stress the peaceful character of the Islamic nation and the need to avoid being dragged into alliances or international disputes.

Bahraini Minister's Speech

JN191146 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 19 May--The Islamic foreign ministers resumed their meetings in Islamabad today. Several delegation heads delivered their speeches.

In his address at the conference, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah called for an urgent session of the UN General Assembly to discuss attempts by the Zionist enemy, which is challenging all UN resolutions, to Judaize Jerusalem. In his address, the Bahraini foreign minister condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its attempts to strengthen a pro-Soviet regime through the use of force, thus challenging all international norms and the principle of the peoples' right to self-determination. He called upon the peoples and governments of the world to continue to condemn this aggression since it violates human rights and attacks peoples' freedom. He also called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw all its forces from Afghanistan.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah also condemned the recent U.S. military intervention in Iran and described it as an attack on all the Islamic nation. He stressed that all threats against the Islamic world--whether economic, political or military--are totally rejected. He said: We support Iran against any foreign intervention.

The Bahraini minister called for making the Indian Ocean region one of peace and security. The Gulf countries believe that this principle is essential in order to take the region away from the superpowers' conflict. He said that economic stability, good neighbor relations, mutual respect and the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Islamic countries are the bases for security and stability in the region and for eliminating all destructive conflicts.

The Bahraini foreign minister called upon the participants to cooperate and work together through a spirit of collective and constructive efforts in dealing with the topics on the agenda. He said: We all should be aware of the fact that we will be in conflict with all the countries attacking the Islamic world, whether such attacks are launched by the superpowers or by any other country.

Iraqi Minister on Afghanistan, Israel

JN191814 Baghdad INA in English 1535 GMT 19 May 80

[By Fuad Shams]

[Text] Iraq said today the Islamic conference is being held in a very delicate state and in dangerous international circumstances and strong conflict between the superpowers, particularly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mr Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, said in a main speech before the plenary session that Iraq always stands against any ideology that wants to hegemonise on the peoples of the world by force. Iraq, he added, stands also against the conflict of the superpowers and refuses any intervention of the powers in the internal affairs of other countries, whatever the justification and circumstances are.

He said that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan faced with similar acts from the United States, which plans to regain its influence in the area, which extended from the Arab land to Southeast Asia. [sentence as received] The circumstances created in Afghanistan are being exploited as a justification and as an umbrella for the Western powers to intervene against the Islamic countries and in the areas neighbouring Afghanistan.

He called for strengthening the solidarity among Muslim countries in order to achieve social justice and prosperity for the Islamic societies. He added that Iraq pays great significance to Islamic cooperation and appreciates the great role that the Islamic organization plays.

He said that the Palestine question must take priority among the just causes which the conference must deal with. He said American imperialism played a major role in the formation of the Zionist entity and gave it every economic and military support. He added that Iraq called for the Baghdad summit in 1978 to face the results of the Camp David accords.

Then the pan-Arabs declaration announced by President Saddam Husayn in February last came to put the Arab nation on an active path to guarantee the real sovereignty and independence and liberation from all foreign influence and to unify all efforts to liberate Palestine. He added that as a result of the Camp David accords, the tension in the Arab world increased and the Zionists esclated the aggression against Arab countries.

He called upon the conference to exert utmost efforts to support the struggle of the Palestine people against the Zionist entity. He also called for confronting all imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at liquidating the Palestine cause and to support the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO until the complete liberation of the occupied Arab territories. Mr 'Alwan asked the conference to support African nations against colonialism and racialism.

Jordanian Minister on Jerusalem

JN191635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, delivered Jordan's speech this morning. Mr al-Qasim reviewed Jordan's stand on the current international situation and its repercussions on the peoples and states in the area, as well as the stand that the Islamic states must adopt. Mr al-Qasim focused on the current state of affairs in the occupied West Bank, Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories. He also focused on Israel's measures against the residents of the occupied territories. Al-Qasim pointed out the importance of reaching a unified Islamic stand and of keeping free of divisive stands, axes and the policies of blocs that appear in the region.

Moroccan Minister Speech

LD191454 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] The conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries continues its meetings in Islamabad. Our correspondent in Islamabad reports: Morocco today proposed to the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries the formation of a delegation (?representing the) Organization of Islamic Conference to contact the Soviet Government in Moscow in an attempt to find a way to reach a solution which will maintain Afghanistan's independence and guarantee its sovereignty.

This proposal came in the speech delivered by the Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta at the morning session of the second day of the conference. The foreign minister noted that the most important [word indistinct] problem receiving attention is the Middle East question, specifically the Palestinian problem, which he said is going through a grave historic turning point. He stressed that Morocco continues to back and support the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab countries whose territories were occupied in 1967. M'hamed Boucetta spoke about the Afghan problem which prompted the convening of the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries in Islamabad. He said it was a complex and many-sided problem. He stressed that the invasion by Soviet force on Afghanistan constituted a major problem in itself and thus demanded the projection of the solidarity of the Islamic countries with the fraternal people. (?When we say this), noted M'hamed Boucetta, we do not oppose or favor anyone. The foreign minister (?went on to say): (?Morocco) is in various spheres--economic, industrial, commercial and artistic--and we cannot ignore the role of this major power [words indistinct] in world problems.

Tunisian Minister's Address

LD191542 Tunis TAP in English 1440 GMT 19 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Islamabad, May 19 (TAP)--Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassen Belkhodja called on all the Islamic peoples to work jointly with a view to give back to Islam its initial vitality and (?claimed) [words indistinct] lasting slur on it. Taking the floor Sunday at the Islamic countries' foreign ministers' conference which is held in Islamabad, Belkhodja said: "We must in this respect, strengthen our brotherly ties and reject anything likely to separate or weaken (?us). We are now invited to behave jointly to defend our religion and guard it from its enemies who try to distort and garble our precepts."

[Words indistinct] he called on Islamic states to joint efforts so as to recover the robbed right and liberate the land and holy places occupied by the Zionist enemy. In this respect, Mr Belkhodja stigmatized Israel's colonialist policy and its [words indistinct] of a just and global peace based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalianable rights.

After greeting the independent Zimbabwean people, Mr Hassan Belkhodja remarked that Islamic states should also bear in mind the ill-treatment of Islamic minorities in certain countries, stressing [words indistinct] Islamic work in this period through a very serious stage marked (?by many) instigations and [word indistinct] schemes. Mr Belkhodja re-asserted Tunisia's opposition to foreign interference (?and) its conviction that the Islamic Organization should adopt a firm stand in order to put an end to the stupidities faced by the Islamic world. Interference, he said, not only threatens the Islamic world but also international peace." [quotation marks as received]

"The foreign invasion of which Afghanistan has been the victim, jeered at the sovereignty of this brother people and compromised its stability and its territorial integrity. It also resulted in an acute tension in this area and in the whole [as received] and in a forced exile of hundreds of thousands of Afghan citizens who were obliged to find refuge in neighbour countries.

Referring to the issues of economic order, Mr Hassen Belkhodja pointed out the deterioration of the economic situation in the world following the continuous crises, inflation and slackening of the rhythm of development namely in the Third World and pleaded for coordination of positions to safeguard the vital interests of Islamic countries and the achievement of radical reforms in the world economic order. "Our organization, he said, did many things to reinforce cooperation between all its members. We are convinced that the general [word indistinct] of economic and cooperation [word indistinct] between all the Islamic countries will be (?the) best warrant to strengthen solidarity between our countries and defend our joint interests vis-a-vis other international economic groupings.

Turkish Minister on World Crises

TA191108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1015 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Recalling that Turkey was greatly concerned about issues emerging among fraternal countries, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that all countries should be careful with regard to developments created by countries that are not part of the region. Erkmen made this statement at the 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers meeting, which is continuing in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. Erkmen added that this region--which includes Turkey--constituted a center of interest for forces that are not part of the Islamic world. Pointing out that the Islamic world should intensify its relations in a bid to insure regional peace and security, Erkmen said that the deteriorated relations between Iran and the United States could cause important crises in the region.

Noting that no positive developments were achieved in Afghanistan, Erkmen said that the collective reaction and political solidarity expressed by the Islamic world should continue. Calling for a negotiated solution to the Afghan problem and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from the region, Erkmen said that the Afghan people should be given the right to determine their own fate.

On the issue of the U.S. hostages, which has damaged relations between Iran and the United States, Erkmen said that Turkey favored the peaceful solution of the problem within the framework of international law principles. Reporting the foreign minister's statements, TRT correspondent Can Okaner says that Erkmen reiterated that if asked, Turkey was ready to contribute to the solution of this issue. Erkmen added that Turkey was determined to pursue its policies on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, Erkmen said that the Cyprus problem could be solved through intercommunal talks. Erkmen added that this solution should be based on a bizonal, bicommunal, federal, independent and nonaligned state.

Recalling that a conference would be held in Istanbul in July on the determination of the strategy among Islamic countries for economic development, Erkmen invited the Islamic countries foreign ministers to participate in the conference. Erkmen said that this meeting would be followed by the first pan-Islamic sports games. The games will be held in Turkey in October to provide a meeting for Islamic youths, and Erkmen called on all to participate in the games. Erkmen is expected to return to Turkey tomorrow.

Turkish Cypriot Leader's Comment

TA181843 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers meeting is continuing in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. While subcommittees are discussing political, economic, social, cultural and administrative issues, the delegates are addressing the general assembly.

TRT correspondent Can Okaner reports from Islamabad that Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas also addressed the meeting, presenting the views of the Turkish Cypriot community on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem. Pointing out that the Cyprus problem was created by the Greek Cypriot aim of enosis, Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot side was trying to deprive the Turkish Cypriot community of a state, a government and a homeland. Denktas recalled that, deceived by the Greek Cypriot propaganda, many Islamic countries voted in favor of the Greek Cypriots in international forums and the United Nations. Denktas noted that as long as the Greek Cypriots were able to pose as the legal Cypriot Government, they would be able to deceive the whole world through propaganda and unfounded statements and would refuse to sit at the negotiating table. Denktas called on the Islamic countries to reasses the realities, and to refuse to participate in the embargo move which the Greek Cypriots are imposing on the Turkish side in a bid to damage it economically and force it to make concessions.

Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who is also participating in the conference, is continuing his bilateral contacts. Erkmen met today with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Bilateral relations as well as global problems were discussed during the meetings.

Indonesian Minister's Speech

BK191548 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Addressing a plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad recently, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja expressed the hope that efforts made by the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, to solve the problem of Muslims in the Philippines would be continued. Mochtar said his efforts deserve appreciation. He said that the Tripoli agreement of 1976 on the settlement of the problem is still accepted by both sides as a basis from which to continue their talks for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Malaysian Minister's Remarks

OW191753 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 19 (AFP)--Malaysia will not take part in the Moscow Olympics in July 1980 unless the Soviet Union withdraws all its forces from Afghanistan. Revealing this in a speech scheduled to be given to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference here later today, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen said his country could not condone Moscow's armed intervention in the internal affairs of that unfortunate country.

The minister text said: "Its continuing brutal repression of the Afghan people, using sophisticated modern weapons, tanks and aircraft, violates the norms of accepted behaviour among civilised nations. Yet there is still no sign that the foreign forces are preparing to leave Afghanistan."

Bangladesh Minister's Statement

BK200448 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul, Haq has said the setting up of a ministerial committee by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to oversee the Afghan situation as proposed by Pakistan will provide an institutional machinery to seek a peaceful settlement of the problem. He told newsmen in Islamabad yesterday that no progress was achieved toward this end after the extraordinary session of the conference in Islamabad last January because of the absence of such a machinery.

Referring to a Bangladesh proposal for a summit meeting of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan, he said this was motivated by the idea to have cooperation among these countries on regional basis.

Kashmir President's Appeal

BK200145 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] An appeal, by the Azad Jammu and Kashmir president, on the Kashmir dispute with its background has been distributed among the participants of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. It discusses the Kashmir issue and UN resolution on the subject. Brig Mohammad Hayat Khan in his appeal has urged the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries to make concerted efforts for a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute.

Turkish, Iranian, Pakistani Ministers Meet

TA200747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who is currently in Islamabad for the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference held a tripartite meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Pakistani Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. TRT correspondent Can Okanar reports from Islamabad that Afghanistan and the developments in the region and in the world were discussed at the tripartite meeting, which was held at the request of Erkmen.

Replying to questions, Erkmen noted that the impression was created during the conference that the Afghanistan issue was being forgotten and this is why he requested the tripartite meeting. Erkmen said the fact that the Afghanistan issue was cast aside despite the resolutions adopted during the previous Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting held in Islamabad would create a great contradiction. Saying that Iran and Pakistan share borders with Afghanistan and that it is not possible for Turkey to ignore the developments in the region, Erkmen said he proposed the holding of the tripartite meeting.

Replying to a TRT correspondent's questions on the meeting, Qotbzadeh noted that they had an extremely useful contact. Qotbzadeh also explained that the meeting was not tantamount to establishing any military alliance or reviving certain old pacts that have been annulled. Answering another question, Qotbzadeh said that his visit to Turkey was also discussed during the meeting and that it is scheduled for June.

The 11th Islamic countries foreign ministers conference will end tomorrow. Erkmen, who is representing Turkey, will leave Islamabad for Turkey this evening and is expected home tomorrow morning.

Bangladesh Minister Meets Qotbzadeh

BK200643 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Bangladesh foreign minister met his Iranian counterpart Sadeq Qotbzadeh [at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Islamabad] and discussed some of the major problems facing the Muslim world and also exchanged views on bilateral and some important international issues. During the half hour meeting, the Iranian foreign minister expressed his government's sincere thanks to Bangladesh for supporting the restoration of democratic rights of the Iranian people through the establishment of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Both the foreign ministers agreed that all possible efforts should be made to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries in economic fields through increasing cooperation. It was felt that the possibilities of establishing air links between Iran should immediately be explored [sentence as received]. The Iranian foreign minister has accepted an invitation by Prof Shamsul Haq to visit Bangladesh.

Earlier the foreign minister had a meeting with the leader of the Algerian delegation and discussed with him bilateral matters and international issues of common concern.

Libyan Official Meets Agha Shahi

LD161936 Tripoli JANA in English 1707 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary yesterday met with Mr Agha Shahi, advisor of the Pakistani president for foreign affairs. They discussed aspects of bilateral cooperation and coordination between the two delegations at the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference. The meeting was attended by the secretary and members of the people's committee of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Pakistan. The foreign minister also met with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, with whom he reviewed bilateral cooperation.

Tunisian, Libyan Ministers Meet

BK191045 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--The Tunisian and Libyan foreign ministers had a half-hour meeting here today, the first between officials of the two countries since the guerrilla attack on the Tunisian town of Gafsa in January that Tunisia blamed on Libya. Well-placed sources said that 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki of Libya and Hassen Belkhodja of Tunisia discussed the possbility of reconciliation between the neighboring North African states. The two men are in Islamabad for the Islamic conference that is to end Wednesday. The sources said that a Libyan Government official might visit Tunisia soon.

Mr Belkhodja said that he and Mr. Turayki had discussed various problems of interest to Tunisia and Libya as well as the conference agenda. He said that Mr. Turayki had asked him to convey the respects of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to president Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government. Mr. Turayki said that the discussion had dealt with bilateral relations "in the interest of the one people that inhabits our two countries".

Libyan Foreign Secretary Holds Talks

LD172052 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary today conferred with heads of delegations of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front currently participating in the Islamic foreign minister conference's 11th session which started in Islamabad today. Discussions during these meetings centered on the draft agenda of the conference, and coordination between the front's member countries in the conference.

On the other hand, a meeting was held today between the Foreign Secretary Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam Turayki, the Yemen Arab Republic's Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Mr. Hasan Makki, and the Yemen Democratic Republic's deputy foreign minister during which several topics were discussed including items on the Islamic conference's agenda and the coordination of policy stands in the conference. Dr. at-Turayki also conferred today with the Bahraini foreign minister.

Somali, Libyan Dispute

BK190521 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--A heated exchange erupted between Somalia and Libya at the Islamic foreign ministers conference here Sunday over a proposed resolution to condemn aggression (by Ethiopia) against Somalia, conference sources said. The row broke out when the Libyan and South Yemeni foreign ministers, Ministers 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki and Salim Salih Muhammad, tried to amend the resolution to condemn also "American aggression in Africa."

When Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre refused to accept the amendment, Mr at-Turayki charged that Somalia had been "communist in the past, is speaking in the name of Islam at the moment, and perhaps will speak for Zionism tomorrow." He accused Somalia of accepting the Camp David accord on the Middle East and backing Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad cut short the exchange by persuading all parties to send the resolution to the conference's political committee, which would rule on any amendment.

Iraq, Saudi Meeting

JN171723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 17 May--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Iraqi delegation to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, met separately with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti. The meetings dealt with Iraq's call to be the host for the next Islamic conference, meeting next year. They also dealt with the agenda of the conference and with the resolutions expected to be issued by it.

YAR, Kuwait, Jordan Meeting

JN191331 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs, met in Islamabad today with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting, a discussion was concluded on several issues of common interest and relations between the YAR, Kuwait and Jordan respectively.

UAE Minister Meets Malian, Cypriot Delegates

JN191439 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the UAE delegation to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, received Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas, who is attending the conference as an observer, today. He also met with the Malian minister for foreign affairs within the framework of the consultations that are being held on issues raised at the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Qatari Minister's Activities

JN182102 Doha QNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 18 May--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani today held a series of meetings with Arab and Islamic foreign ministers attending the Islamic conference currently convening in Islamabad. At these meetings, the Qatari minister reviewed bilateral relations between Qatar and these states. His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani began these contacts with a meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He also met with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. QNA has learned that the discussion at these meetings dealt with the important issues on the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Iraqi Minister Interviewed

JN191959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--Minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Iraqi delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference, Hamid 'Alwan, has stated that Iraq wants Afghanistan to regain its previous position as a nonaligned country and an active member in the nonaligned movement. In an interview with Pakistan radio here today, 'Alwan expressed hope that the conference will adopt a suitable decision to provide assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. 'Alwan added that Iraq will always support proposals to render the Arab Gulf area an area of peace, removed from the big powers' disputes and confrontation. 'Alwan said that the responsibility to defend the Gulf area falls on the countries in the area themselves.

Other Interviews

BK200242 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has said the Islamic conference would help a lot in bringing about Muslim unity and promoting relations among Muslim states. In an exclusive interview with radio Pakistan today, he said in the case of an attack, whether economic, political or military, Iran will have the support of Muslim countries including Saudi Arabia. The Saudi foreign minister also expressed the hope that the issue of the American hostages in Iran would be found through peaceful means within the context of international law.

In another interview with radio Pakistan, leader of the Algerian delegation, (Mohammad Saleh Zanji), said Algeria supported the idea of a collective security arrangement for Muslim countries.

The Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan in a radio interview said Iraq was looking forward to Afghanistan returning (?to its status) of an independent and active member of the nonaligned movement. He hoped that the conference would take an appropriate decision to help the Afghan refugees and thus lessen Pakistan's burden.

Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim has called for the adoption of practical steps to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan brethren and has hoped that the conference would evolve a program to help Pakistan in this humanitarian task. In a radio interview the Jordanian minister also expressed the hope that the conference would take a unanimous stand on Afghanistan.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq supported Pakistan's proposal for dealing with the Afghan situation. He told radio Pakistan today that he was very hopeful about the outcome of the constructive proposal put before the Islamic conference. In reply to a question about the collective security of the Muslim states as proposed by the Pakistan president, the Bangladesh foreign minister said he believed that the proposal was likely to be adopted at the conference.

INDIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL LEAVES KABUL AFTER TALKS

LD191506 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the Indian deputy foreign minister, who headed a delegation for Kabul talks with Afghan authorities, left for home this morning. Political Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, a number of the Foreign Ministry high ranking officials, the Indian ambassador to Kabul and members of the embassy saw him off at Kabul international airport.

SOVIET OFFICIAL CITED ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS STATISTICS

LD191815 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Around 10,000 athletes from different countries of the world are taking part in the 1980 Olympic Games, which will be held this summer in Moscow. Along with Sarwar Yurish, the publications president of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and other heads of the publication departments of that ministry present this afternoon, (Aleksandr Fedorov), member of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games committee, gave a briefing on the Olympics in the course of a press conference and answered reporters' questions in this regard.

He said: A total of 3,500 international judges will supervise the games, and 600,000 persons will watch the games daily. Based on forecasts, 6 million persons will see the games in the 2 weeks they are held.

BULGARIAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISTS HOLD SEMINAR IN PARVAN

GF191755 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] To expand the knowledge of party activists and technicians of the general directorate for agricultural development in Parvan Province, the Bulgarian delegation of agricultural journalism experts held a seminar in the (?municipality) hall in Charikar, the capital of Parvan, yesterday. The 10-day seminar is organized by (Kult), the social sciences institute of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee.

At the beginning of the seminar the provincial committee's secretary, the dean of the Central Committee's social sciences institute and the dean of the agricultural journalism institute in Bulgaria delivered speeches in which they discussed the importance and role of such conferences in social and economic life and the good relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria.

KESHTMAND EXPLAINS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS

LD192314 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] An extraordinary joint meeting of some of the preliminary organizations of the A section of the first party ward was held at 1700 at the Stur Palace, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The decisions of the second plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee were discussed at this meeting.

At the beginning, after the unanimous election of the presidium of the meeting, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] minister of planning, delivered a detailed and comprehensive report and explained the decisions of the second plenum of the party Central Committee and the historic speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand reminded members of the preliminary party organizations of their duties and responsibilities regarding realization of the plenum decisions. In a part of his speech, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said:

[Begin Keshtmand recording] Dear comrades, we are living in a great (?time), the [word indistinct] of which is counted in the social life of the people of our country, Afghanistan. Our sons and our future generations will remember that with pride and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Concerning the historic speech of Babrak Karmal at the second PDPA Central Committee plenum, the vice president of the Revolutionary Council said that the speech of Comrade Babrak Karmal has [word indistinct] an important role regarding the goals of the party in its financial area. Concerning the goals of the party in the economic area, Soltan 'Ali Keshtamand gave the following explanations:

[Begin Keshtmand recording] The state, mixed, cooperative and private sectors of the national economy, have been planned in such a way that they will develop harmoniously and (?dynamically). The major part in this regard has been played by the selfless and all-round assistance of the USSR, for the purpose of all-round development of the economic sector of the Government of Afghanistan, which is noted with appreciation. Also, cooperation between the DRA and the USSR is the most important element in the future development of the country. Every necessary condition has been considered for the development of the private sector, so that the materials in demand by people will be provided in a better way. A proposal concerning the creation of an advisory council has been submitted to the Council of Ministers. In the advisory council, the representatives of government institutions and the private sector will participate where necessary, and cooperation and guidance will be given to the private sector. [end recording]

Also at this meeting Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affaris, the secretary of the A section of the party ward, the secretary of the preliminary party organization of the Ministry of Planning, and the secretary of the preliminary organization of land reform each spoke in turn on the subject. Each expressed unreserved readiness to realize the ideals of the glorious Sawr Revolution and the decision of the PDPA Central Committee plenum. At the end, a resolution was drawn up by the meeting's participants and it was read by the assistant secretary of section A of the first party ward.

KABUL GOVERNORATE PARTY INSTRUCTORS HOLD FIRST CONFERENCE

GF181758 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the historic second plenary session of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, in the spirit of the resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat and in order to teach the articles of the said second plenary session, the first conference of party organization instructors in Kabul governorate was held today. This highly important historic conference was opened by Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, PDPA Central Committee member and chief of the PDPA Central Committee agitation, propaganda and instruction department, in the preventive medicine hall. Dehneshin delivered a speech in which he referred to the results of the historic second plenary session as well as to the duties of the party's original members and to those who are still being tested on the resolutions of the said plenary session.

Najmoddin Akhgar Khawiani, PDPA Central Committee member and head of the PDPA central organizations, spoke about "the new type of scientific and revolutionary ideological relations between the party's program and manifesto."

(Kuristani), the Kabul committee delegate, propounded the PDPA thesis on the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

BADAKHSHAN SOLDIERS RECEIVE GIFTS FOR HEROISM

LD171706 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The heroic officers and soldiers of the military unit of Badakhshan Province, who in the defense of the revolution and in foiling the aggressions of the enemies of the dear homeland have faught with courage, were yesterday rewarded during a gathering held in Fayzabad, the capital of Badakhshan Province. After the playing of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan national anthem and a speech by the governor of Badakhshan, the leader of the delegation of the Afghan Armed Forces, who arrived on a visit to the province, made a statement. Gifts were then distributed to the heroic military officers and soldiers.

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

GF191740 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] In response to the friendship and sincerity of the state of revolutionary Afghanistan, a large number of toiling families from (Wadi Nur), in the Asmar district of Konarha Province, who had fled their homes and went abroad as a result of the tyranny of Amin and his terrorist gang returned to their homes yesterday. On arriving in Asmar they were received by Major General Khalilollah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and commander of the central forces. He explained to them that our revolutionary and happy state is constantly seeking to achieve progress and prosperity for the Afghan people. He asked them not to heed the enemies' hostile and false propaganda anymore and to struggle against it.

Elders of the families, on behalf of other repatriates, expressed their pleasure at the general amnesty proclaimed by our revolutionary state. They also declared their support for the achievement of the revolutionary state's aspirations.

MASSES LAUD GOVERNMENT FOR RELEASE OF DEMONSTRATORS

JN161816 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] The honest masses in Kabul have welcomed the humanitarian and revolutionary acts as well as the tolerance and forgiveness of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for releasing a large number of those who, misled by our enemies the imperialists, participated in the disturbances in April.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Heavy Fighting in Nangarhar

BK171641 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 17 May (AFP)--Heavy fighting took place over the past two days between Afghan rebels and Soviet troops 25 km (15 miles) from the Pakistani border in Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province, rebels sources said here today. The rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said that Soviet troops launched a "severe offensive" on a Moslem guerrilla stronghold in the Rodat area, near Jalalabad, with "massive air and land forces" Thursday. The fighting was still going on.

The Soviets used Mi-24 helicopter gunships and "indiscriminately bombed" Afghan villages close to Pakistan's Torkham border, the rebel group said. The sources said that the death toll in the big Russian attack was still not known, but eyewitnesses believed the number of civilian casualties would be very high.

They said that guerrilla raids in Nangarhar Province were continuing and on Thursday Moslem freedom fighters destroyed two bridges on the Jalalabad-Torkham highway and attacked a Russian military convoy.

Fighting was also continuing in Nangarhar's Pich Valley where "the Soviet MiG's used napalm bombs and poison gas, killing an unknown number of innocent Afghans," Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said. Moslem freedom fighters were putting up "stiff resistance" and destroyed 11 Soviet tanks in nearby Barkandi area and shot down one helicopter in Shigan Valley of Nangarhar, the sources said.

Insurgent Leader Reports Soviet Atrocities

BK181235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 18 May 80

[By Jean Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, 18 May (AFP)--Large-scale Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan, notably the recent extermination of 5,000 civilians in Red Air Force bombing raids on Ghanzi, 150 km south of Kabul, and the massacre of 400 students in the capital itself, were alleged at a press conference held here today by exiled insurgent leader Ayatollah Mohammed Asif Mohsani.

The ayatollah, a leading chief of the Shia Moslem Hazara peoples from central Afghanistan, is based in the Iranian religious capital of Qom and has been attending the Islamic conference here this past week. He announced that for the first time high-level meeting were opening at Peshawar, Pakistan, between his insurgents and leaders of the Sunni Moslem Pashtuns, Afghanistan's main ethnic group, with a view to coordinating east-to-west resistance to the Soviet intervention force.

He told the press conference that it was hoped all resistance organizations in Afghanistan would join forces to install an Islamic democratic regime in the place of the Moscow-aligned Babrak Karmal government. "We want to draw the outside world's attention to the drama being lived by the Hazara people in the mountains of central and eastern Afghanistan," he said. "The Soviet occupation forces are seeking to starve us out with an economic blockade of the whole area," Ayatollah Mohsani said. "However, we are resisting and have not yielded an inch of ground in the 42 districts controlled by our party, the Jabahai-Azadi Bakshs-e Inqilab-Eslami Afghanistan," he said.

He went on to denounce "atrocities" carried out by Soviet forces in Afghanistan, "including the bombing of innocent women and children" and the "repression against students, 400 of whom were killed after university incidents in Kabul in the end of April. Ghanzi Province has been under constant attacks for some time," he said. "A week ago the number of dead from recent bombings in the province was more than 5,000 he said.

Ayatollah Mohsani said the Hazara insurgents were receiving no outside support, apart from "the moral support of our Iranian and Pakistani brothers." He concluded: "Be sure to tell the whole world that if the Soviet dragon succeeds in swallowing us we will tear out his innards--emerging from them with a larger Afghanistan that will include Soviet Tajikistan."

Rebel Leader Interviewed

GF181626 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 17 May 80 p 13

[Interview granted by Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, secretary general of the Afghanistan Islamic Society and a leader of Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan, to AL-BAYEN in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Rabbani] I call upon our brothers in the Arab world to be alert to what is happening in Afghanistan and to realize that friendship with the Russians means the death of peoples and states. Our movement receives no financial support from any side. The only things we have received are tents and material for the refugees. We have asked for financial assistance only because we need arms. The communist onslaught is not confined to Afghanistan but is aimed at all Muslim countries. The United States gives us neither money nor arms. When Brzezinski visited the Afghan-Pakistani border, he met only with elderly refugees and children. He did not ask to meet with any of the leaders of the Afghan revolution, nor did we ask to meet him. We believe that in practice the United States acquiesces to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan because this gives it the moral justification to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. When U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was asked whether the United States supports the Afghan fighters, he was silent.

Professor Rabbani said: What is happening in Afghanistan proves two things: The bankruptcy of communism, which is established only by force and oppression, and the great power of Islam and its steadfastness in the face of the superpowers. Our war is a war of liberation. Every one of us is a mojahed. Jihad is the duty of every Muslim.

Referring to the number of mojahedin in Afghanistan, Rabbani said: All the people are mojahedin. Everyone who carries a gun is a mojahed. There are 28 provinces in Afghanistan and fierce fighting is underway in all of them. In each province with a population of at least 500,000, the number of fighters is not less than 50,000. We have more than 3 million fighters and the rest are ready to fight. Only a few have died in battle, but not less than 40,000 have been killed in the towns and villages. This figure is increasing as time goes by. We are determined to expel the Russians and liberate our land even if we have to fight for scores of years.

Speaking about recent Western reports that the United States supports the Afghan fighters with funds and arms, Rabbani said: These reports are untrue. This is U.S. collusion against us. It appears that the United States condones the Soviet intervention. The arms we are fighting with are Russian weapons that we captured from our enemies. We can prove this. We receive our training on the battlefield. We do not receive support from the Muslim countries, let alone from the United States. We have captured in battle Russian tanks, Russian field guns and antitank guns, and thousands of Kalashnikov rifles. We do not want arms from the United States but we do want arms from the Muslim countries because the United States is not sincere in its attitude toward us. It does not matter if the arms are U.S. made so long as they come from Muslim countries and do not have U.S. strings tied to them.

[Question] What is your attitude toward Afghanistan's two neighbors, Pakistan and Iran?

[Answer] Bhutto's regime in Pakistan was not a democratic regime. Ziaul Haq's regime now is a military regime but undoubtedly it is better. We are grateful to the Pakistani Government for caring for more than 700,000 refugees. The Iranian Government sympathizes with us and cares for some refugees, but so far we have not received any materiel or other support from it.

Speaking about the Iranian Revolution and the detention of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Rabbani said: We support the Iranian Revolution and have great faith in it. The hue and cry raised over the detention of some hostages by some young men depicts the affairs as one of vital importance. At the same time hundreds of thousands of people are dying. This is not reported in the Western press, as though those people are not human and have no rights to live. This hue and cry was raised for one reason only: The hostages are Americans.

Rabbani addressed the following appeal to the PLO through AL-BAYAN: I call upon the PLO, which supported the Soviet intervention [in Afghanistan], to reconsider its stand--a stand that has given it a bad image. We have not asked the PLO to support us but to remain silent. The Soviet Union does not want the liberation of Palestine. It does not give the Palestinians any offensive weapons. It recognizes Israel and supplies it with manpower. The Soviet Union's objective is to maintain its interests in the Arab world through the PLO and certain Arab states. The Soviets are arms merchants; they sell arms to any country that pays for them. It sold arms to agents of the West such as Zaher Shah. The Soviet Union does not give arms free to the PLO but sells such arms. Thus the PLO's stand is unsound. It should condemn any suppression of freedom. In any case, whether the PLO condones the Soviet occupation or not, we consider ourselves soldiers for the liberation of Al-Aqsa Mosque and Palestine.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SATHE INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN VISIT

BK191638 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1530 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Answering newsmen in New Delhi on May 19 on his return from a 3-day mission to Kabul, Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe said that the Afghan crisis is nearing a solution, reports PTI. "If you say it is near a solution, certainly, yes. There has to be an end somewhere to this particular problem. Therefore everyday we come near to a solution," Sathe told a newsman who had asked if problems was nearing a solution.

Following is the text of his interview.

Question: Did President Karmal tell you that if his proposal for talks with Pakistan and Iran yields results the Soviet Union was prepared to withdraw all her troops and advisors from there?

Sathe: The Soviet Union has said that they will withdraw their troops once the situation was created whereby the presence of Soviet troops was not required. The Afghan president reiterated this.

Question: Does he (President Karmal) want some kind of a mediatory role by India?

Sathe: You must have noticed that in the Afghan proposals there is a clear indication that they will welcome efforts of any country to bring about peace in the region. We presume they will welcome India's role as well.

Question: Did you discuss any specific proposals or ideas?

Sathe: We merely asked for an elucidation of their proposals and this was given.

Question: What were your discussions with President Karmal about?

Answer: Mostly about the region.

Question: Is India willing to help (in resolving the problems)?

Sathe: We never shirked such responsibility even in the past.

Question: Did you suggest that Delhi could be the venue of talks (between the parties concerned)?

Answer: I did not suggest that Delhi could be a venue for talks. President Karmal has to find out another way...

[No question received]

Answer: It has been our tradition never to take a pessimistic view. We continue to hope that the situation will improve.

Question: Would President Karmal like an initiative by India or by the nonaligned?

Sathe: He does not mind an initiative by anybody... He is just willing to have a settlement of the problems as soon as possible.

Question: How is the domestic situation there?

Sathe: Unsettled. The foreign secretary declined to elaborate on this reply.

Question: Why has Pakistan rejected the Afghan offer?

Sathe: Pakistan has rejected it only to the extent that it has reversed priorities. But you will find there is a certain degree of commonality between Afghan proposals and Pakistan's thinking.

Question: Is there a way out of the impasse?

Answer: We shall have to wait and see.

Question: You said that Afghanistan would welcome any role by India. What role is India playing?

Answer: We have been talking to everybody. That is a very important role... It is an important enough matter not to rush through... Now we have Afghan proposals. They are before (?the) parties.

Question: But one party has already rejected them...

Answer: They can make some other proposals. The process of making proposals has started.

NRC DECISION ON URANIUM FOR INDIA REPORTED

BK170339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has decided to transmit back to President Carter the two Indian applications for import of about 40 tons of enriched uranium for use as fuel in the Tarapur plant. The five-member commission was unanimously of the opinion that on the basis of information available, it could not judge whether the applications met the criteria for issuance of the licenses as envisaged by the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The commission also agreed with the State Department recommendations that the Indian applications did not fall within the scope of the nonproliferation treaty as they had been filed before the act came into force.

In remitting the application back to the President, the commission said its decision should not be read as a recommendation one way or the other.

Despite the commission's deicision, President Carter can authorize shipment of enriched uranium to India against the two applications which have been pending since 1978. However, the U.S. Congress can veto the presidential decision by a two-third majority within 60 days of the authorization.

DELHI COMMENTARY URGES SELF-RELIANCE IN ATOMIC ENERGY

BK191419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 80

[Mahendra Kumar commentary]

[Text] The delay that is occurring in the supply of enriched uranium by the United States for the Tarapur powerplant near Bombay has raised the question of how far India is able to meet this challenge. No doubt the unanimous decision of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of the United States does not stop President Carter from issuing Executive order for sending the enriched uranium. But the American Congress has the power to override Mr Carter's Executive order within 2 months. If, within this period, the Congress passes a resolution against this order by a two-thirds majority, the issue will once again go to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and thesame vicious circle will start once more.

But even if the Congress does not override the Executive order of the President, the order has to lie before it for 2 months. That means that at least for 2 months there is going to be no shipment of enriched uranium to India, and after that, also, it will be possible only if the Congress does not take any action against it.

The question naturally arises, what will be the fate of the Tarapur powerplant if the supply of enriched uranium is delayed too much or does not come at all. Fortunately, India is not in such a desperate condition as might have been imagined in certain circles. In the development of [word indistinct] conventional technology such as large-scale steel production and fertilizer plants, India relied on imported know-how and equipment. It was later that Indians were trained to operate and maintain these plants on their own. But it was quite different in the case of atomic technology. In this field, India consciously chose the slower and harder path of development aimed at self-reliance.

The strategy was to develop a cadre of scientists and engineers in the research and development of institutions which grew gradually with the development of indigenous know-how in various fields. Foreign know-how was invited, but only on a very selective basis. Much ground work was done indigenously. What is more, it was done with fullest participation of the Indian people, not only to assimilate the new technology but to adapt it to the Indian conditions and improve upon it.

Consequently, India has reached a stage to have the indigenously developed know-how and the infrastructure to design, constuct and operate any plant. The result was that even when the first reactor was set up, which became critical in 1966, Indian scientists and engineers did not look towards any other country for such a reactor. They set it up on their own. At that time it was the only reactor of its type in Asia outside the Soviet Union.

Why was there so much emphasis on self-reliance? It was felt from the very beginning that countries possessing advanced technology would not be willing to part with it except on a selective basis and at increasing prices. Even then, they would part with it only in areas which suited their purpose. In the field of nuclear energy, the developed countries had resorted to restricted trade practices from the very beginning. As a result, with the emphasis on self-reliance India has now fortunately reached a stage where disruptions in nuclear supplies will not lead to any serious setback to the nuclear energy development program. At the most they may result in some temporary delays and perhaps increase in cost.

This program can now be developed on the basis of national decisions taking into account the country's own requirements and priorities and not subject to the whims and frenzies of others. The development strategy was chalked out keeping in view the aim of self-reliance. It was taken into account that while the uranium reserves of the country are limited, the thorium reserves are amongst the largest in the world. A program was, therefore, chalked out which was not based on the model of the Western countries but was tailored to the needs and resources of India. The Tarapur atomic powerplant was the first and the only nuclear power station which required enriched uranium as a fuel. But many modifications have been made in it since it was set up and now it can be said with confidence that it will not have to stop functioning if America chooses not to honor its commitment.

LIBYA PROMISES 'ALL POSSIBLE' DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

BK190444 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, in the course of his meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday, stated that all instructions canceling work permits of Pakistani citizens in Libya have been withdrawn. He gave the assurance that no instructions will be issued concerning the cancellation of a work permit of any Pakistani citizen in Libya and earlier instructions have been withdrawn. All those returning from Libya will be given back their work. The ban on entry of Pakistani citizens into Libya has also been lifted.

He said Libya will resume mutual cooperation with Pakistan in various economic spheres and a meeting of the joint ministerial commission will also be held soon. At-Turayki expressed keen interest in the security of Pakistan and assured all possible Libyan assistance for the defense of Pakistan.

TRADE BOYCOTT AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA SUPPORTED

BK200600 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] On the international day for oil embargo against South Africa being observed today, Pakistan has reiterated its continued support for the struggle of the people of southern Africa for their inalienable rights.

In a message issued on the occasion, Pakistan says the government and the people of the country join the international community in observing the day. The message further says that Pakistan fully supports the call made by the UN General Assembly requesting the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa. Pakistan, the message recalls, has resolutely condemned the odious policies of apartheid and racial discrimination followed by the Government of South Africa in gross violation of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Pakistan has imposed a complete trade boycott on South Africa. The sale of arms and ammunitions and all types of military vehicles and other strategic goods to South Africa was banned even before the adoption of the Security Council resolution. Welcoming the recent accession of Zimbabwe to independence, the resolution says it clearly demonstrates that unswerving adherence to the principle in the fight for a just cause is ultimately crowned with success.

BANGLADESH AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

BK170216 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The Bangladesh agriculture minister, retired Major General Nurul Islam, left Karachi today for Dacca. The minister had arrived in Pakistan as a special envoy of President Ziaur Rahman to deliver a message to the Pakistan president.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

U.S. Said Creating Fifth Column

GF191650 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The Corps of Revolution Guards in Fasa issued an announcement today listing the crimes of the world-devouring imperialism led by the United States and its encouragement of its hirelings' blasphemous methods. It warns that the enemy, with the help of its internal tools and by creating a fifth column, seeks to promote sabotage and plots throughout the country. The corps asks all organs and forces to be prepared for mobilization at all times.

Iranian, U.S. Maneuvers Discussed

JN191946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 19 May 80

[Muhammad al-Musawi commentary: "A Collective Stand To Confront the U.S. Maneuvers in the Hormuz Strait Is Imperative"]

[Excerpts] Today our air and naval forces carried out the biggest maneuver this year. Various naval and air units participated in this 48-hour maneuver, which extended from the Hormuz Strait to the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces personally supervised the progress of the maneuvers, giving special importance to the new maneuvers that our air and naval forces are carrying out at the same time that units of the U.S. Fleet [words indistinct] in an area 600 miles from the Hormuz Strait carried out a naval maneuver lasting 8 hours.

These maneuvers come in the wake of the increasing U.S. naval presence in the areas of the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean, in addition to the increasing presence of Soviet naval units. Confirmed reports say that in addition to a carrier, there are 30 U.S. naval units. The Soviet Union, in seeking to equal the U.S. force, sent its naval units, which now number 28.

Through an objective analysis of international conflict, the Islamic Republic of Iran realized that the area will be a (?playing field) between the two powers. Perhaps the choice of the site of the conflict in the Indian Ocean and near the shores of the oil countries (?exposes) the two powers' greed for the huge wealth flowing from under the soil of [words indistinct].

The new U.S. maneuvers in the Persian Gulf and near the Hormuz Strait expose the rivalry between the two powers in their desire to appropriate the wealth of the region. Another reason for these U.S. maneuvers is the deteriorating relations between Iran and the United States, which have reached an explosive degree. Therefore, it can be said without hesitation that the U.S. maneuvers and the increasing number of U.S. naval units in the area are aimed not only against Iran but against all the nations in the region as well. The United States is like a hungry bear that wants nothing but to reach its food. However, this requires waging battles against its rivals.

The purpose of the Iranian maneuvers was to confirm Iran's readiness to stand fast against any surprise U.S. attack on the gulf and to demonstrate its ability to defend the soil of the cherished homeland. These maneuvers do not have any aggressive designs against the peoples in the area, as they are depicted by the rancorous [words indistinct] media. Contrary to what these media allege, these maneuvers and all Iranian weapons are in the service of the peoples in the region. As specified by the imam, the imam of the Islamic nation, the objectives of the Iranian Army are to defend Islam and Muslims and not to destroy them.

The Iranian stand will [words indistinct] the calculations of the U.S. Pentagon. If all the forces of the states in the area do the same and announce their readiness to confront any U.S. attack, or at least refuse to cooperate with the United States--as opposed to what some gulf states did--in carrying out these maneuvers, the U.S. calculations will be much more (?difficult) than they are now. However, to date, some states in the area do not realize that the U.S. maneuvers are the green light for the entry of its forces and its entrenchment in the region. These states do not want to understand that these new maneuvers are a new aggressive U.S. threat.

Three-Stage Release Denied

JN200712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS, the Foreign Ministry spokesman has strongly denied reports disseminated by AP and AFP on the U.S. hostages in Iran. The spokesman described these reports as absolutely baseless.

The two agencies quoted reports from Paris and Tehran as saying that the U.S. hostages will be released in three stages after a series of talks and the return of the Iranian assets by the United States.

QOTBZADEH CONTACTS UN'S WALDHEIM ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD192055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2012 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran contacted the Central News Bureau and PARS today and announced: Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has sent the following telegram to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim:

Your Excellency Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations. Following our talks in Belgrade it was agreed that one or two members of the commission of inquiry should come to Iran to complete the previous investigation, so that they would be able to submit a report on their mission. As has been announced many times before, there will be no talks with this commission or any of itsmembers concerning (?the dispute) and solution of the problems between Iran and America. It is hoped that you will pay close attention to this issue.

[Signed] The minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

According to PARS, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a telephone conversation, strongly denied reports by AP and AFP news agencies about the hostages and described these reports as distorted.

AP and AFP had reported from Paris and Tehran that the American hostages would be freed in three stages afte. a series of discussions and the return of the Iranian wealth by the United States.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS FURTHER ON EEC SANCTIONS

BK191440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1358 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--Some 1,200 American firms have sought to negotiate contracts with Iran despite the U.S. Government's move to cut off trade between the two countries, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today.

Mr Qotbzadeh made his remarks at a new conference in the Pakistani capital, where he is attending the conference of Islamic nations.

He said that in trying to end the boycott, the U.S. companies said they were not bound by the decisions of their government.

"I am sure that firms in the European countries that decided to impose sanctions on us will do the same, because for a capitalist society, profit comes before anything," the Iranian diplomat said.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the sanctions imposed by members of the European Economic Community (EEC) "will have short-term minor effect on the Iranian economy, but we are going to overcome them without difficulty."

ETTELA'AT QUESTIONS USSR ENVOY MOKRI ON SUPERPOWER THREAT

LD191233 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 May 80 p 10

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Rasul Amanollahi interview in Tehran with Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammed Okiri: "Iranian Ambassador's Heated Discussion With Soviet Foreign Ministry Official"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] In order to illustrate something of his perception of current circumstances, here is Mokri's reply to a question, [presumably on Iran's participation in Moscow games]:

"If Iran takes part in the Moscow Olympics, clearly the national anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be played and the Iranian flag, which bears the words 'There Is No God But Allah' will enter the olympic arena; world attention will be drawn to the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and this will constitute positive publicity for the Iranian Revolution."

Mokri adds that "if [regarding Iran's boycott of the Moscow Olympics] there is something I do not know about, then that is another matter, and it is the concern of the Revolution Council."

I ask Mokri about the situation of Iranians resident in the Soviet Union who wish to return to their homeland, and of those who wish to visit the Soviet Union for a few days to see their relations after many decades.

Mokri, who apparently has more fundamental issues to discuss, answers curtly: "The Foreign Ministry and the central authorities have assumed responsibility for this. We [as the Iranian Embassy in Moscow] look into applications and fill out forms, but it is for Tehran to decide. In the case, too, of Iranians wishing to travel to the Soviet Union and see their relations, this is also the concern of Tehran."

Mokri has taken part in detailed discussions with a Soviet Foreign Ministry official, but he would not disclose the latter's name. The reason this discussion took place was that when a French news agency asked Mokri the question: Have you officially requested the Soviet authorities to stop supplying arms to Iraq? Mokri replied: "I am waiting for the Soviet Government's reaction." Then on the following day the Soviet Foreign Ministry received Mokri for a discussion. My first question concerns this issue.

[Question] Mr Mokri, what took place in these discussions?

[Answer] The official expressed his interest in hearing my views on events in Iran. I explained in some detail the principles of Iran's Islamic Revolution and the origins of recent events in our country, and I said: "America does not really wish to endorse the Iranian Revolution, and the hostages issue is nothing more than a pretext. Fortunately, in today's world, a big government like America cannot do as it wishes wherever it likes."

[Question] What was the official reaction?

[Answer] He considered my view of this matter correct. He said: "It is not an easy matter for America to decide on military operations against Iran, and it does not appear to be a reasonable option. However, at the same time it is not unlikely that it will occur, since many instances of an unreasonable posture are visible in present-day American policy. Now, when the American Government has lost all self-control, the likelihood of its committing a great error [in attacking Iran] must be considered. After failing to maintain the shah in power, America hatched plots against the revolution following his flight; but America knew that the 1919 [as published] treaty would not allow it to carry out such an action, and it has belatedly accepted the treaty itself as a historical fact, together with its implications.

[Question] Didn't you tell the official that Articles 5 and 6 of the 1919 treaty have been rescinded by Iran?

[Answer] Yes, I did. I said: "I have informed the Soviet Union that in the likely event of an attack on Iran by America, we can defend ourselves alone, and we will not allow a single foreign soldier to enter the country on whatever pretext and by virtue of whatever friendship treaty (referring to the Iran-Soviet friendship treaty of 1919)."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry official said: "From the outset right up to the present, we have supported your revolution, just as we support every nation in determining its own destiny, but it is difficult for the Soviet people to understand why sometimes ambiguous remarks are heard in Tehran which can be construed as being directed against America or the Soviet Union, and in the wake of these remarks, illogical attacks are mounted against us, although as you know, the Soviet position has differed from that of America from the outset. The Soviet people cannot understand why the Iranian authorities make such statements against the Soviet Government, a government whose position is to Iran's advantage." [He then went on to ask] "Regarding the matter of the participation or otherwise of certain countries in the Olympic Games in Moscow: Given the friendship between Iran and the Soviet Union, why has Iran decided to boycott the Olympic Games? We find all these unfriendly manifestations and the accusations against us of 'social imperialism' and 'Red imperialism' and so on incomprehensible."

[Question] What did you reply to these remarks?

[Answer] I had already replied to these remarks. I had said that, in today's world, the logistical power [as published] of arms and their great quantity could not frighten a country which had itself carried out a revolution.

[Question] Did you seek any explanation of the rumor that Soviet military forces were in a state of alert on the borders of Azarbayjan and other locations in northern Iran?

[Answer] Yes. He said: "These reports are pure lies! This has not taken place," and he denied it emphatically. Even the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has denied this report.

(Mokri then expressed the view that, even if the report was true, it was inconceivable that the purpose of the concentration of forces was an attack on Iran, since this was neither logical nor feasible).

[Question] You said in a news item that you had asked the Soviet Union not to sell arms to Iraq. Did you bring up this matter in the discussion?

[Answer] Yes, and I said that Soviet assistance, in the form of the arms and MiG aircraft being given to Iraq, was harmful to Iran's revolution, that these armaments were being distributed among the warmongers and counterrevolutionaries in the west, the south and other parts of Iran and that putting weapons into the hands of the various groups strengthens thepopular belief among the people of Iran that there is collusion between the superpowers aimed at dividing [the region] into spheres of influence.

[Question] What answer did he give you?

[Answer] He said: "We regret the fact that the Iran-Iraq dispute is widening, for this is to the advantage of neither side," and he expressed concern at this. He added: "We have had a treaty and cordial relations with Iraq for 15 years and we do not wish our good relations with one country to be spoiled by our relations with another. On this basis I do not think that putting an end to Iraqi-Soviet relations would be to Iran's advantage, since it would make Iraq more dependent on the West, and even if the source of Iraq's arms supply in the Soviet Union were stopped, Iraq would be supplied from Western sources, and this is clearly [not] to Iran's advantage."

[Question] Were you satisfied with these explanations?

[Answer] No, not at all. I said: "Your Excellency's explantions have not succeeded in satisfying me. The Iraqi Government is not a people's government; it has no base among the people. Saddam Husayn is using these arms to attack Iran's border posts. The aircraft which the Soviet Union is making available to Iraq are being used solely for the purpose of devastating Iran's border areas, and have never been used in war against Israel...."

He then sought to prove that, in accordance with their treaty, they were obliged to deliver aircraft and arms to Iraq; he repeated that if the supply of arms were stopped, Iraq could procure them from another source, and that an end to Soviet-Iraqi relations would not be in Iran's interests.

Explaining the Nixon and Carter doctrine, I said: "After their defeat in Vietnam the American Government and Nixon concluded that, in order to preserve their interests, it was preferable that they should not engage in direct confrontation with the nations they sought to exploit but should set the countries of the Third World against one another by sending in money and arms, while they themselves derived benefit from this. Mr Carter has even gone a stage further. He believes that he can achieve his imperialist aims by using the money and arms of his opponents, and this is what is now being done, with the Government of Iraq, aided by Soviet arms, at the service of American interests in the region. If the Soviet Union stops supplying arms to Iraq, this would not only be to the benefit of Iran and the Soviet Union but would also reveal the Iraqi Government's counterrevolutionary nature and solid dependence on world imperialism, and that government would thus not be able to approach Eastern nations with its lies, or shed crocodile tears over the Palestinians and Muslims."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry official said: "The Soviet Union is not the only source of arms for Iraq, the Iraqi Government also purchases arms from Western countries such as France and the FRG, and if the supply of arms from the Soviet Union were stopped, Iraq would not only continue to procure Western arms but it would also increase the quantity [it gets from the West].

"Moreover, we are not happy at everything happening in Iraq--for example, Iraq's treatment of our ideological friends (the execution of communists) is not acceptable to us, but these are Iraq's internal affairs and we do not interfere in countries' internal affairs."

I [Mokri] repeated that when Iran claimed to be the policeman of the region and as a member of CENTO permitted spy posts in Iran to engage in activity against the Soviet Union, the Iraqi Government was not making the claims being referred to today; but that now that the revolution in Iran has succeeded, and the Soviet Union has naturally benefited from this, you [the USSR] are strengthening a government to which America wishes to assign the policing role. The Iranian Revolution can defend itself, but since we constantly wish to maintain neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, we do not want the Soviet Government to fall into the trap represented by the designs of the U.S. and Western governments. As ambassador, [I told him] I consider it my duty to alert you to the designs of the imperialists, and I hope that this matter will be studied carefully and impartially, and I am confident that we shall arrive at a favorable conclusion.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA, ROMANIA

LD191208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The governor of the Central Bank of Iran, 'Ali Reza Nobari, left this morning for Austria and Romania. In the course of his visits he will meet the Austrian chancellor and Romanian banking and economic officials and discuss Iran's economic relations with the two countries.

ENERGY MINISTER MEETS WITH SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

LD171137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] An Energy Ministry spokesman has announced: The energy minister, Dr Hasan 'Abbasi, held talks this morning with the Swedish ambassador to Tehran. Technical [words indistinct] between the two countries were discussed during the meeting.

KHALKHALI TO REMAIN AS HEAD OF ANTIDRUG UNIT

LD181338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In a contact with the Central News Bureau this morning, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali announced: Since my resignation [from the post as the chief of the antidrug unit] has not been accepted by the president, I therefore feel obliged, on the basis of my religious and conscientious duties, to continue to fight to eliminate the bands of drug smugglers and the drugs. I hope everyone, with any means at their disposal, will forward to me at the Qasr Prison information regarding drugs and the smugglers.

Khalkhali added: During the last 2 days, on my instructions and with the efforts of some officers, 900 kg of opium were discovered and the culprits are now being held in Qasr Prison. The matter is under investigation, and we hope this will lead to the arrest of the principal elements.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES REVOLUTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LD191330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Responsible officials and supervisers of Iran's Islamic Republic revolution committees were received by Imam Khomeyni this morning after a meeting held at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, the imam's new residence.

The meeting opened with some remarks by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyni, the superviser of the Urumiyeh Revolution Committee. He briefed the imam on the following points: official recognition of revolution committees by all judicial and security authorities; preparation of operating procedures for the Revolution Guards Corps and establishment of committee policies; coordination among all executive and security organs; equal rights for committee guards throughout the country; publication of operations of all committees in a monthly periodical; holding of seminars every 2 or 3 months in order to raise and study problems; preparing all committees throughout the country to counter any plot; careful inspections of committees by the central committee's inspectors and establishment of education, military and Islamic ideology and first-aid centers in each committee through the country.

Afterwards, Imam Khomeyni made an important speech to the participants. [begin recording]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. First, I want to thank you gentlemen for coming here. One of the peculiarities of the Islamic Revolution's victory was the sense of responsibility felt by the people of this country, by the youth in various parts of this country, whether clergy, university students or other members of this group.

My dear gentlemen, do not pay any attention to material things; you did not launch a movement to oppress others; you gave your blood, not because you wanted (?prestige); you had no intention of doing this before. When you went into the squares and streets to fight tanks and artillery you never thought you could achieve (?these things). You did this for the sake of God; let it still be for the sake of God; let us continue in this manner. [shouts of approval] If you experience any financial problems, do not (?complain), because you did not rise up for material gains, nor would you act for financial gains.

If you are experiencing any problems, naturally they should be attended to; these problems should be settled by the Majles, so that, God willing, all difficulties are resolved according to your wishes which are in line with Islam.

I hope it will not be too long before the Majles opens and starts its proceedings. I hope that your proposals will be considered by the Majles. Thank God, there is a great, absolute majority of Islamic members in the Majles. I hope that all of us would suceed in serving Islam with a pure heart. [end recording]

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR MAKES TOUR OF COUNTRY

Tabriz Kordestan Issue Address

LD162018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Today's Friday prayers in Tabriz were held in the presence of Mr Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and led by His Eminence Ayatollah Madani with the participation of more than 100,000 people of Tabriz at Imam Khomeyni Square.

Before the start of the Friday prayers, Mr Qaravi, governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan gave a speech. He welcomed the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and after referring to the anniversary of the death of the martyred teacher Dr 'Ali Shari'ati, gave blessings to his soul.

In a speech about the anniversary of the death of the martyred teacher Dr 'Ali Shari'ati, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran said: What gives one life is perception and contemplation, which when based on humanity and activity brings life.

Mr Bani-Sadr then referred to the Kordestan problems, saying: Our revolution broke the boundaries of prejudices, and despite the efforts of our enemies aimed at being able to say that in Kordestan Shi'ite is fighting against Sunni, they have failed.

In Kordestan, liberty, freedom and Islam was faced and is faced with paganism, dependence and dictatorship. Today--being the day of the martyrs--soldiers, officers, Revolution Guards and Muslim Kurds who were sacrificed because of these oppressers, are resurrected within our great nation and Shari'ati is resurrected within them.

Bani-Sadr then said: The crimes that have been and are committed testify that we are in the right and that our revolution is in the right. Since the first moment of the victory of the revolution, we neither intended nor do we intend to shed the blood of the brother Kurds in Kordestan, nor to submit to conspirators anywhere in Iran; nor to allow conspirators to deprive us of the nature of the revolution for which the best of our youths were martyred and for whose victory our best classes strove, for a bunch of conspirators to laugh at us with their false propaganda. Today, the spirits of our martyrs are laughing at the conspirators' evil thoughts, who thing that they can destroy our revolution.

It is God's wish that our revolution should be victorious not only within our country's borders, but throughout the world. Victorious it shall be.

Our brave soldiers at present fighting in Baneh, should listen to my command, which is that they should fight with all their might until they are victorious. You should purge Baneh of the corrupt ones. Your commander gives you no other command. All guards, soldiers and officers are dutybound, wherever the counterrevolutionaries and the enemies of our freedom have taken up arms, to silence them.

We tell the enemies to lay down their weapons. In a document discovered in one of the espionage centers [presumably in Kordestan], the enemy's plan for returning the situation to its previous status has been found [as heard].

The president continued: Try not to repeat the bitter experiences of the past. Those who consider themselves suitable have the freedom of speech, can participate in open debate, vote and be nominated in this republic. This republic is a toilers' republic and there is no reason to take up arms against it. This action of theirs shows their servitude to the enemies of this revolution and the integrity of our country. Do not embark on what, in the past, has led to the downfall of our revolutions and revolutionary governments [presumably referring to the Mosaddeq government]. If you have not heard this wish of the nation, I most confidently state that we have no intention of repeating the previous lessons or allowing left or rightwing club-wielders to destroy our integrity. The nation has revolted and we will guard this republic, the freedom of the people and the liberty of Iran with the utmost decisiveness. As we have so far shown, we will establish the sovereignty of the Government of the Islamic Republic throughout the country.

Therefore, all those who are opposing the sovereignty of the government and have impeded the establishment of this republic should know that we will implement the Constitution and will act upon what the iman and our nation have said and accepted during the revolution. We want those who have taken up arms against this nation to lay down their weapons and obey this government. Until complete sovereignty of the government has been established we have ordered the offspring of this nation, and this order [presumably referring to his earlier mentioned command] still stands, and they will continue the purge.

Mr Bani-Sadr then addressed the terrorists, saying: If you have anything sensible to say, I offer you a microphone, the radio, the television, the press. Instead of lying, slandering, merely talking, taking up arms and conspiring, come and discuss with us if you are telling the truth. If you do not come, you are ignorant, and the ignorant are doomed to die in the land of contemplation. [presumaly a Koranic recital]

Bani-Sadr continued: We are ready for discussions; we told you that if you lay down your arms no one from this side will raise theirs.

Kurds Urged To Cease Fighting

OW170222 Hong Kong AFP in English 0215 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 16 (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on Friday called on soldiers fighting Kurdish autonomist guerrillas to "pursue the struggle with all their might until final victory has been achieved," Radio Tehran said.

"We want all those who are fighting against the people to put down their arms and bow before the legal authority," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in a speech in Tabriz, in eastern Azerbaijan Province.

The president invited all those who were unhappy with the situation in Kordistan to participate in public debates rather than spreading rumors or bearing arms.

"Lay down your clubs and bludgeons, we are ready to talk," he said.

Meanwhile, a Kurdish autonomist source said on Friday that the population of the Kurdish town of Sanandaj had organized passive resistance against government troops there, following them around singing the Kurdish national anthem and refusing aid from the government forces.

Autonomists said they would fight indefinitely "unless a reasonable solution was found."

Southern Region Tour

LD180542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] This morning, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of our country, flew to Bandar 'Abbas to inspect and study the problems of the southern region. On this trip he is accompanied by the commander in chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, commanders in chief of the air force and the navy and a numberof civilian and military officials. After visiting Bandar 'Abbas the delegation will go to (?Dezful).

Address To Bushehr Military Personnel

LD181144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] On the first day of his visit to the south, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived at Port Bushehr's third fighter base at 0815. The president was received on his arrival by the governor general of Bushehr, the commanders in chief of the navy and air force and other provincial civilian and military officials. Before the military honors and the inspection of the guard of honor, he addressed the base personnel. With reference to the importance of the power of faith, the president said: Should our beliefs and faith be powerful, our country, with its huge potential, can resume progress, development and freshness and cheerfulness in a short time, but should we act with no faith, our country once again will fall under the hegemony of others.

The president added: [words indistinct] factories were not working, because they did not have raw materials, capital or management, and there was also a disturbed social climate. Our banks were at a standstill, because there was no trust in them, and those disturbances were in force and our banks did not have the experience of participating in production. Perhaps if I say that our economic capacity is considerable, you may doubt it, but now that only 2 months have passed since the new order was issued, there are signs everywhere of returning to work and efforts.

As we were reviewing the budget last night at the Cabinet and the Revolution Council meeting no one doubted that should all of us rise to make the effort and leave aside [words indistinct] techniques, we could reverse the destruction so fast that it would create suprise for the world just as our revolution did.

The president added: Today Iran is in the hands of you officers, soldiers and marines of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. You are to fight and struggle for the independence of Iran.

Following his speech, the president toured the base and the regional hospital of Bushehr Air Force Base. During the president's tour, an F-4 fighter plane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran conducted a test flight to show the readiness of the fighting abilities of the Bushehr base personnel.

The president and his entourage toured the Bushehr naval base at noon today. Later, at 1500, the president will receive the representatives of the people at the governor general's office, and will review the region's issues and shortcomings.

Major General Shademehr, the commander-in-chief of the army, the commanders in chief of the air force and the navy and the president's cultural and press adviser are accompanying the president on his trip to the south.

Bushehr Public Meeting Address

LD181732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent from the Shiraz center, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who has gone to the south of our country, made a speech at a meeting of thousands of the people of Bushehr at the Takhti stadium at 1700 today.

In part of his speech, Dr Bani-Sadr said regarding the events in Kordestan: I have many times called them to fraternity and asked them to lay down their weapons and pick up productive tools in order to help in the reconstruction of Iran. But they, thinking that I would not resist, hatched plots for the destruction of the government's sovereignty.

Referring to his inspection of the Bushehr airbase this morning, the president said: The greatest enemy of the revolution is disorder and chaos. But today, a group broke the revolutionary order and behaved in a manner which is contrary to military principles. You people should know that if a group calling themselves Muslims disturbs the peace, they should be considered foreigners and we should treat them in the same fashion that 'Ali, may peace be upon him, treated the Khavarej [a dissident group at the time of the prophet Mohammad].

In another part of his speech Mr Bani-Sadr said: We were able to maintain peace to a certain extent during the past few months and we have established the sovereignty of the government wherever it has been threatened.

Dr Bani-Sadr and his entourage left Bushehr for Bandar 'Abbas at 1900 today.

Visit to Bandar 'Abbas

LD190538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, continuing his travels in the southern provinces of the country, arrived in Bandar 'Abbas at 2030 last night. At the airport of this city he was welcomed by the governor general and other state and military officials of the region. The people welcomed the president by shouting: greetings to Bani-Sadr.

According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Dr Bani-Sadr went directly from Bandar 'Abbas airport to the city's stadium where he described the Islamic Revolution of Iran in a long speech. While condemning the conspiratorial actions of foreigners and their domestic agents, he promised the people that with their cooperation he will decisively neutralize all the conspiracies planned against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In a part of his speech to the people of Bandar 'Abbas, Dr Bani-Sadr said: In order to overcome the present difficulties I need the strength of the brave nation. I promise to honor the blood of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution. In this path, I am confident of your great, crushing power and I am confident that, with unity, solidarity and by setting differences aside, you will hold each other's hands and will try to reconstruct this country as much as you can. In this path, I shall always be with you and will not leave the scene as the result of insults, curses and slogans written on walls. In the presence of you brave people of Bandar 'Abbas, I promise that I shall not vacate this fortress until the sovereignty of the Islamic Government has been established in all corners of the country and, as I have already demonstrated, I shall confront decisively the plotters and those who wish to place an abstacle on the path of the continuation of the revolution.

Once again, Dr Bani-Sadr confirmed the unity and solidarity between the armed forces and the revolution guards, and said: A few individuals who have started a discordant melody in the barracks will be confronted by the nation if they do not regain awareness and do not join the nation.

Bani-Sadr is being accompanied on this trip by the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the commanders of the air force, navy and a number of state and military officials. The president and those accompanying him are due to leave for Abu-Musa Island this morning to inspect the naval exercises.

Views Joint Military Exercise

LD191042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the biggest joint naval, air force and Islamic Republic Marines exercise was held today in the presence of President Bani-Sadr. This is the biggest exercise to be held since the victory of the revolution. It is aimed at demonstrating the army's combat readiness and is being held in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman.

To attend the exercise, President Bani-Sadr and his entourage flew to Abu Musa Island at 0600 this morning and then boarded the warship Zal to supervise the exercise. The 48-hour exercise was launched from the Strait of Hormuz in the direction of the Persian Gulf. Taking part are a number of warships, rocket-launching craft, logistic force warships, [word indistinct] hovercraft units, reconnaissance craft and Islamic Republic Air Force planes. The exercise once again shows the total combat readiness of the Islamic Republic's navy and air force.

Returns to Tehran

LD200544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, after a busy 2-day trip to Bushehr and Hormozgan provinces, arrived in Tehran at 0030 this morning. On this trip, which was undertaken to investigate the problems and difficulties of the two provinces and to inspect the battle readiness of the armed forces, the president was accompanied by the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the commanders of the air force and the navy and a number of state and military officials.

IRAQI DEPORTEES STAGE SIT-IN STRIKE IN TEHRAN

JN171825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] About 150 of our brothers who were deported from Iraq staged a sit-in in front of the Tunisian Embassy in Tehran today in order to explain their situation.

UPI cited the spokesman for this group as saying that the aim of the sit-in is to convince the Arab League, which has its headquarters in Tunis, to intercede and to put an end to the deportation of Muslims from Iraq. The spokesman for the deportees added that they will not end their sit-in unless their demands are met.

A spokesman for the Tunisian Embassy said that the demands of those deported from Iraq have been sent to the Arab League office.

ARMY COMMANDER REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON SANANDAJ CAMPAIGN

LD161225 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] This morning Colonel Sadri, commander of the 28th Army Division in Kordestan, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In his report he said: By the grace of the imam, we the soldiers of Islam cleansed Sanandaj from the filth of the infidels. We cleaned up Sanandaj. The counter-revolutionaries laid down their weapons and some of them fled, and we are chasing them in villages.

We have made plans for cleansing other cities, too. They concentrated all their forces in Sanandaj and their main activity was in Sanandaj. It has been estimated that they had assembled 10,000 persons. It was their full wish to keep Sanandaj under control, but fortunately their hope ended in despair. [sentence indistinct, presumably introducing Khomeyni's remarks]

I am grateful to you for your self-sacrifice for your country and for Islam. [passage indistinct] They plundered the people and killed everybody. They should no longer be given any chance. The region should be completely cleaned up so that their hands may be cut short and that no hope will left for them. Of course, the important point is that the army, the guards and the gendarmerie should be united and should have unity of expression. What is more important is that they should be coordinated in their actions. It is through coordination that victory may be achieved. They should have full understanding with one another which, thanks be to God, they have. The line of command should be observed. There should be unquestioning obedience, just like in the early days of Islam. Obedience should be without [word indistinct] and there should also be affection] and there should also be affection, friendship and brotherhood. His Holiness 'Ali, may God's peace be upon him, was the commander in chief of the forces but he was kind toward the other members of the Muslim army. There is no imposition in the Islamic army. This means that all are brothers who fight alongside one another for the sake of God--one is a commander and the other obeys. Disobedience to the orders of the commander is not allowed. Order should be completely observed. The commanders should [word indistinct] that all of us are brothers and all of us wish to carry out a task together. However, the army should also obey the orders of the commander in chief, Mr Bani-Sadr.

In short, these days when we are being threatened by the powers--of course in my view it is very unlikely to happen--we should be united because if you are united no power will be able to impose itself upon you and victory will be yours. Today, the army has a very powerful supporter, namely the nation. The nation is with the army and the nation is alongside the dear army. I hope that the government, the nation, the army and committed groups are united and coordinated so that you may gain such a power that no one will be able to confront it.

I express my gratitude to the army, the guards corps, the gendarmerie and other forces who have worked for Islam, especially those who have been active in Kordestan in order to defeat the infidels, and I express my condolence to the families of our great martyrs. I beseech God to bestow strength upon you and others. At the moment, you are the soldiers of Islam, just like the soldiers in the early days of Islam. You will be treated as such and you are very honored in the sight of God, the almighty, the blessed. This country is yours and you should protect it. The main thing is the satisfaction of God and your action is the cause of God's satisfaction. May God render you assistance and bring you victory.

Then Colonel Sadri said: First, I should inform the imam that the soldiers of Islam are a source of pride for the country. Your great eminence, the imam, the soldiers really demonstrated self-sacrifice. They would remove their garments and with bare bodies they would say: We wish to go and, according to the orders of our imam, we wish to become martyrs. They went and defeated the enemy. A large number of the officers showed self-sacrifice, even more than could be expected. So far as I could see, there is a great deal of cooperation between the guards and the army. There is no difference between them at all. In Kordestan there is no difference between the army and the guards.

Then Imam Khomeyni said: May God render assistance to all of you. The secret of the success in the early days of Islam was that the Muslim soldiers, despite their small numbers, stood up to a large number of enemy soldiers--the protagonists being Iran and Rome--which was very well equipped, and they became victorious because they had a spiritual weapon.

Their faith was that if they were killed they would receive a heavenly reward, and if they killed they would also receive a heavenly reward. At that time, the enemies only fought for the sake of the world and they fought because of the pressure which was exerted on them. In the battle of Zat-e Salasel the soldiers were tied with chains so that they would not run away. Can one fight with such a faith? The secret of the fact that the Muslim army won and the others were defeated was that they had completely lost their morale because they did not believe in God. For whom should they fight and for whom should they kill themsleves? Should they kill themselves so that someone, for instance, the shah or the shah's son could have so many things? Why should these soldiers show so much self-sacrifice? However, here it is not the same. Here, self-sacrifice is for the sake of Islam, for the sake of God. We are indebted to God. Whatever we possess belongs to God and we should sacrifice whatever we have for him.

Therefore, the secret of the victories in the early days of Islam was in these two expressions: belief in God and non-belief in God. Those who had no faith were weak and those who had faith were strong. We should go forward with the same strength and attitude that was shown when, as you said, they declared that they wanted to become martyrs. [Sentence indistinct]. Frequently, men and women would come to me and ask me to pray for them so that they might be martyred. I pray that you may become successful and that you may achieve the reward of martyrdom.

Serve Islam. This attitude will be the cause of progress. Try to maintain this attitude. The young people who are in the army and the guards corps whould be strengthened in their attitude. Thanks to God, they have a strong morale. Strengthen their faith, because a believing soldiers can defeat a whole group.

I hope that, God willing, those who were martyred for the sake of God may have standing in the sight of God, the almighty. the all-blessed, just as the soldiers of Islam had in the Battle of Chod and in other battles. May God bestow health upon their families. I express my condolences to them. They are ours. It is as though they were my own choldren. I am sad, but I feel honored that such an attitude has been created in all our soldiers, I hope you will overcome all the difficulties with the same attitude and that your country may be an independent country and be yours; that neither may the superpowers dominate you nor may you make them a gift of all you own.

May God bestow assistance on all of you. I pray for all the soldiers who fought in Kordestan and for all the guards who served and showed self-sacrifice for Islam and I am grateful to all of them. I feel unfortunate that I am not able to go and fight with them, because I am weak. I hope that they may be successful and victorious and that they will be able to hold their heads high in the presence of God--because they follow the truth--and that they may be regarded as the soldiers and guards of Islam.

Administer your country with health, well-being, honor and dignity and go forward. I hope you will be successful.

ARMY REVOLUTION COURT OUTLINES STEPS AGAINST SUBVERSION

LD191951 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Islamic Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued the following statement today:

In his exalted name. Under present sensitive circumstances of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, when our country is threatened by the elements of the world devourers, both from inside the country and abroad, and at a time when the counterrevolutionaries create new problems to our nation in various ways, the strength and cohesiveness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are extremely important. The world devouring enemies of our revolution consider the existence of cohesive and ideologically motivated armed forces as a great hinderance to the satisfaction of their sinister greeds; thus, just as in the early days of the revolution, when they were spreading the sinister cry of dismantling the army, they are continuing their all-out effort to weaken the armed forces.

The misguided mercenaries of the enemy among the armed forces are the tools of these conspiracies to weaken the morale and the ability of the personnel of the armed forces by publishing and spreading counterrevolutionary leaflets, engaging in propaganda for the counterrevolutionaries, inciting easily misled personnel, stealing documents and equipment and conspiring and colluding against the armed forces.

Therefore, although (?we are certain that) these kinds of all-out efforts will not lead anywhere because of the presence of committed and loyal personnel, in view of the sensitive situation of the country all military commanders in the ground forces the navy, the air forces, the gendarmerie the police and the revolution guards corps and the supervisors of subordinate organizations are hereby informed that, according to an article of the legislation passed by the Revolution Council, all military offences relating to the revolution are within the competence of the Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, the commanders must report instances of the above-mentioned offenses, while preventing the continuation of such offenses, to the Revolution Court of the Army; and they must hand over the guilty personnel to the central military police. [Signed] The Revolution Court of the Army.

MONTAZERI SAYS NO ROOM FOR TALKS IN KORDESTAN

LD171732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The struggling jurist His Great Eminence Montazeri has told our reporter, in response to a question about the problems of Kordestan:

In view of the fact that it has been proved to us many times before that there is no solution to the Kurdish problem by discussion, like the time the goodwill mission was sent to Kordestan; any other discussion or dispatch of a goodwill mission would only waste time and give the counterrevolutionaries the opportunity to strengthen their positions and increase their attacks on our Muslim Kurdish brothers. Therefore I believe that there is no longer any room for talks and the Revolution Guards Corps, the army and the gendarmerie must continue with their task of mopping up the region.

CITIZENS ASKED TO REGISTER FOR MILITARY TRAINING

GF191236 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The General Mobilization Center of Marvdasht has asked all those brothers and sisters who are willing to receive military training to register at the center. Registration will continue at the Marvdasht General Mobilization Center until Saturday, 25 May.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Kurds Set Cease-Fire Demands

LD200827 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "KDP Wants Cease-Fire Announced Simultaneously by the Government and the Political Groups"]

[Text] Iran Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] Central Committee member Jalil Gadani voiced in a telephone discussion with KEYHAN this morning his hope that, before anything else, a cease-fire would be announced throughout Kordestan.

As regards the statements made by the president of the republic on radio and television yesterday, he said:

"If the amendments to the six-point plan accepted by the president of the republic coincide with the original proposals and with the dictates of logic, they will be accepted by the KDP; I hope that these six points will be announced officially as soon as possible."

On the continuation of talks, he said: "Before any talks, the government must announce a cease-fire throughout Kordestan, the KDP still stands by its previous cease-fire and wants the government and the political groups in Kordestan to announce a cease-fire simultaneously, so that the present disturbed atmosphere may give way to a climate more favorable to negotiations. Mr Foruhar must also fulfill his historical duty with complete good will and must declare the authorities' acceptance of a cease-fire. After this vital task, he must either accompany a delegation to Kordestan in person or invite the KDP and the Kurdish peoples' representatives to Tehran for talks.

"We have declared several times that, if the issue of autonomy is solved, elements allied to foreign countries and persons accused of cooperating with imperialism will be destroyed in Kordestan by the people themselves, since the Kurdish people are genuine defenders of Iran's territorial integrity and will decisively defend Iranian territory against any form of foreign aggression."

Baba Taheri, governor of Mahabad, has sent a telegram to the president of the republic seeking help in connection with the Mahabad siege, asking what the people should do. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

"To His Excellency Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran: 19 days have passed since the siege of Mahabad began. Owing to an absence of fuel, all government organizations and offices are at a complete standstill, and agriculture is being destroyed. The people are at a loss as to what to do. Please tell us what to do."

Kordestan Situation Report

LD161409 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 80 p 3

[J.-M. Durand-Souffland dispatch: "War and Peace in Kordestan"]

[Text] Mahabad--"For the love of God, since you are a foreign journalist you must tell the whole world what you have seen and what we are suffering." [paragraph continues]

Our interpreter translated that prayer some 20 or 30 times. Every time we stopped and in every conversation we heard it, sometimes spoken by people in tears who kissed our hands in supplication. We heard it first at the hospital at Bokan, a small city with 1,800 inhabitants situated some 60 km from Mahabad, where they no longer have enough room for all the wounded, old people, women and children, mostly from Saqqez--one of the cities in Kordestan which army helicopters and the "revolution guards'" mortars have reduced to ruins by firing on them day and night.

As soon as we arrived there we were taken to the back of a courtyard where a group of men and women were standing round one of their people, an old man, his body riddled with shell fragments, lying under a carpet. In a hospital room our hosts lifted the sheet placed over a wooden bed to show us a poor man lying on his stomach, semiconscious, with his two legs, burned from heel to hip, just one big nauseating wound.

"How can the fascist Khomeyni, who dares to speak of God, allow such things to be done? The truth must be made known inside and outside Iran--everywhere," we were told while visiting one of the four camps where the tents are packed with some 30,000 refugees who have fled their towns and villages, moving only at night, playing a tragic game of hide-and-seek with flares and tracer bullets before finally finding security, help and comfort. Kurdish fraternity was immediately demonstrated and all those who could took in a homeless family, the other refugees being houses in tents.

At the local headquarters of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP], under a portrait of Ghazi Mohammad, president of the highly ephemeral Kurdish Republic, who was hanged in Mahabad on the shah's orders in 1945, officials coordinate the aid in liaison with a reception center at the other end of the city, where the three Kurdish political groups (the KDP, the Komala and the Feda'in) cooperate closely. The gifts of food supplies from the population have to be distributed among the refugees and the money given is used to buy more food and essential products. Therefore each family of five people can receive 2 kg of bread, 1 kg of pasta, 1 pound of sugar, a little yoghurt and cheese each day and rice and oil at less regular intervals.

The lack of drugs, tents and blankets is more cruelly felt. Despite desperate appeals for aid the International Red Cross representative in Tehran had not been able, we were told, to visit the area and establish the extent of the needs, maintaining that he could not obtain authorization from the government authorities to go to Kordestan.

Mahabad, miraculously spared so far even if it lives almost constantly in fear of the guns and tanks posted on all the surrounding hills, has become Kordestan's political capital since the KDP set up its headquarters there. In his headquarters--he leaves it every day at sunset to spend the night in safety in a secret location--closely guarded by some 30 peshmerga, Mr Abdol Rahman Qasemlu, KDP secretary general, met us. The vast majority of Kurds generally regard him as their leader, even if their sympathies lie with a different party.

Mr Qasemlu took us into the room where he always receives new visitors.

Autonomy First, Negotiations Later

In impeccable French--he gave courses in Kurdish language and civilization at the Sorbonne in 1977-1978--the KDP chief first told us his fears: "Until recently we were in a very special situation, which can be summarized as neither peace nor war. It was an explosive situation. At present we are living in war and peace at the same time. [paragraph continues]

Here in Mahabad there is complete peace, but in Sanandaj we are facing war--a war waged with all the means necessary to exterminate an innocent people.... The government's latest idea is to impose an economic blockade on the country. We have virtually no more food supplies no more fuel and, more seriously still, no more medicines for the many wounded."

When questioned on the possibility of negotiations, Mr Qasemlu replied, after stressing that "the Kurds are still ready to negotiate," that it is important not to forget that "they demand their autonomy first; once that has been granted it will be easy to find solutions."

A long time ago the KDP gave the government the autonomy plan, which is placed "within the framework of the Islamic Republic and could in no way be described as secession." The six essential points of this plan contain, according to Mr Qasemlu, "only reasonable demands." "We are demanding the minimum of what a people are entitled to demand.... However," he continued, "we still have to know to whom we have the honor of talking: While we are discussing with a particular government mission or commission, other members of this same government do not spare us their sarcasm and insults. There are so many decision-making centers in Tehran that we do not know who is really in power. What we do know is that, although some people really seem prepared to accept our demands, many others reject them without even wanting to discuss them with us.

"It is clear that the government is doing everything in its power to exterminate us. In these circumstances we too are preparing to struggle. During the day we negotiate and make telephone calls to Tehran and at night we fight. Our tactics are simple--they are guerrilla tactics: being everywhere and yet nowhere! If they decide to launch a full-scale war against us, we will withdraw into our mountains, where we are invulnerable. The Kurdish mountains have always protected and will always protect the Kurds...."

Fighting in Kordestan

AU190933 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 19 (ANSA)--Reports arriving here say that bitter fighting is still continuing in Kurdistan despite the crusade launched by Khomeyni and the other leaders of the Islamic clergy.

Fighting was reported in the Baneh zone near the Iraqi frontier while the government-controlled press here said the city of Sanandaj was under the complete control of the regular army and the "guardians of the revolution" militia.

The independent daily, VOICE OF LIBERTY, which has been on the newsstands for the last few days said, however, that the city was calm only by day with hit-and-run raids by the Kurdish guerrillas during the night.

According to the daily, the Kurd resistance fighters were defeated in a frontal clash with the government forces some days ago and have now returned to their well-tried tactic of guerrilla raids.

The paper said that, while the guerillas are carrying out raids from the mountains, the government forces are combing through the town in search of arms and ammunition.

The VOICE OF LIBERTY also reported that twelve Kurdish students were executed in recent days for collaborating with the partisans.

Reinforcements on Way to Baneh

LD162056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 May 80 LD

[Text] We received the following statement minutes ago from the Islamic Republic ground forces: In execution of the order issued by the ground forces, an armored brigade is advancing towards Baneh to help the heroic defenders in Baneh. Therefore, the Baneh defenders are hereby notified that they must continue their resistance, for the brigade will shortly arrive there. [signed] The Islamic Republican Army ground forces

Appeal on Neyriz Sitin

GF171815 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi to Neyriz citizens:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O esteemed people of Neyriz city, may you be forever successful. Unfortunately, news has been spread about the devout city of Neyriz which is not becoming to you, the revolutionary people and followers of the line of the revolution leader, Imam Khomeyni. Under the present conditions in the country, all of us have the duty to take into account the interests of the entire Islamic revolutionary society if certain events take place that may seem not to take local interests into consideration. We should avoid taking unfair positions which are contrary to the country's interests. We should put into practice the words of the imam, who says that this year is the year of security. We must have revolutionary patience in order to replace the Satanic regime's rules with Islamic rules. Not everything can be achieved at one time; perfection of a society is a gradual process that requires time.

I want you, revolutionary brothers and sisters, to end your sit-in tomorrow and cooperate with the governor's representatives who will arrive in your city to look into your demands so that the Interior Ministry can make the final decisions. I ask the almighty for your success.

In conclusion, I emphasize that you should avoid any and all kinds of miscalculations that might damage your honor and prestige or the honor of your city. Such acts might present you to the rest of the Iranian nation as nonrevolutionary people. I also ask you to cooperate with the representatives. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, 17 May

District Gendarmerie Calls Up Draftees

GF171900 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Firuzabad gendarmerie district asks all high school graduates eligible for military service who were born in 1958, 1959 and previous years and who have received their draft registration cards from Firuzabad and [words indistinct] to register during the next 2 days. These draftees will begin their service next month.

Saqqez Area Reported Mined

LD171701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, quoting the commander of the guards corps stationed in the west, reported that counterrevolutionary groups in Saqqez have left the city and have mined the surrounding area. Another group is hiding in basements, so that after reinforcement it can embark on another attack.

Guards Warn Sanandaj Citizens

LD171726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpts] The Kordestan 28th Division and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj issued their fifth joint statement tonight. It is addressed to the people of Sanandaj and reads as follows:

In his exalted name. Honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj, all houses under suspicion will be searched and hidden harms and ammunition will be found. Those who hold such objects in their homes are hereby asked to surrender their arms and ammunition to the garrison and obtain the necessary receipts. The safety of such people will be duly guaranteed, but those who are hiding the above-mentioned objects and do not surrender them will be dealt with according to the law. In order to safeguard your lives and those of your children, do not touch suspicious objects. Upon discovery of any kind of unidentified object, please inform the relief headquarters situated at the former divisional headquarters. All government departmental chiefs and bank managers in Sanandaj are requested to be present at the 28th Division headquarters at 0900 tomorrow, Sunday, 18 May, for the purpose of coordinating activities for the solution of problems.

Police Defuse Bombs

LD171734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the State Police Department announced that during the last month its experts defused about 50 bombs planted in various parts of Tehran by agents of international imperialism, headed by the United States. Thus unfortunate events were avoided. The State Police Department thanks the citizens of Tehran and the compatriots in other cities for their cooperation. It requests the people to maintain their vigilance and to continue to help the State Police Department in protecting the revolution and safeguarding the compatriots.

Abadan Security Committee Appeal

GF171825 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 May 80

[Statement issued by Committee for Maintenance of Security in Abadan; no date given]

[Text] To compatriots living on the banks of Shatt al-Arab and (Minu) Island: Recently, hirelings have resorted to hiding explosives which they brought from Iraq into the border areas close to Shatt al-Arab. This has resulted in the death or wounding of a number of our heroic Arab brothers.

These criminals have been doing this because of the difficulties they have been facing in bringing their explosives into the cities. Therefore, all brothers in the aforementioned areas are requested to inform the competent authorities on seeing any suspicious objects on their farms or other areas in order to protect their lives and those of their children. They are also requested to inform the authorities of any suspicious persons in the said areas. Simple information which you communicate to the authorities could lead to the uncovering of large-scale schemes and major networks of agents and hirelings, and thus save the lives of your innocent brothers and prevent other casualties.

[Signed] The Committee for Maintenance of Security in Abadan

19 May Tehran Demonstration 'Unlawful'

LD180713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by Mostafa mir-Salim, Interior Ministry political and social affairs undersecretary:

This is to inform the combative citizens of Tehran that any kind ofpolitical gathering by groups under such pretests as marking the commemoration of Kordestan martyrs at Tehran University are not authorized. Consequently, the demonstrations announced by certain political groups for Monday, 19 May, are unlawful.

Therefore, it is the duty ofthe vigilant and alert people ofTehran to avoid by all means participation in these demonstrations, to cooperate with the security forces in order to prevent plots and possible clashed.

Clashes Reported in Urumiyeh

LD181040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Public Relations Office of the State Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic has announced that at 2315 last night some 300 rebels and attackers from the Kurdish Democratic Party attacked [word indistinct] base in Urumiyeh. The attack was met with a counterattack. The clashes continued until 0500 this morning, in the course of which two raiders were killed and six wounded. Furthermore, a certain quantity of [word indistinct] weapons, as well as sidearms and grenades were seized from the raiders.

The Central News Bureau also reports that the West Azarbayjan political deputy and governor of Urumiyeh has announced that an armed [word indistinct] group, stationed in Khoy, yesterday released 10 gendarmes taken as hostages. This armed group, in the course of an ambush on 9 March, took 15 people, including the governor and the commander of the revolution guards of Khoy, as hostages. During the raid, five army and gendarmerie personnel were martyred.

Announcing the news, the political deputy of West Azarbayjan and governor of Urumiyeh added: The governor, the commander of the revolution guards and another senior army officer who are still in captivity will be released in the near future.

[Name indistinct] In Urumiyeh was the scene of sporadic clashes over the past 3 nights. Confirming the report, the governor of Urumiyeh and the (?radio and TV correspondent) said: In the course of these clashes between the army, security forces and the Kurdish Muslim peshmergas, on the one hand, and the counterrevolutionaries on the other, the latter suffered casualties and left behind considerable quantities of weapons and heavy arms [words indistinct]. The governor of Urumiyeh said that these groups seem to be receiving reinforcement from abroad.

Further on Urumiyeh Clashes

LD182206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: At 2315 last night, about 600 insurgents, rioters and rebels of the Democratic Party of Kordestan attacked the Dazgir garrison in Urumiyeh. Their attack was returned. The clashes continued until 0500 today and two rebels were killed and six were wounded. Some weapons were seized from the attackers, including .50-caliber guns, G-3 automatics and Colt pistols, grenades and ammunition.

Abkhonji Wheatfield Fires Extinguished

GF181540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The public relations department of the Khuzestan governor's office, in a conversation yesterday with the news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic for Ahvaz, announced that wheatfields near the village of Abkhonji, some 80 km from the Masjed-e Soleyman-Ahvaz highway, were on fire. The governor's office immediately ordered teams dispatched to extinguish the fire.

Meanwhile, the commander of the Ahvaz gendarmerie district said during a telephone conversation with the Ahvaz news bureau that the Darb Khazineh district of the Shushtar gendarmerie was informed at 1700 yesterday that wheatfields in Mahami and Abkhongi, 30 km from the district, were on fire. The district commander led two water tankers and two fire extinguishing systems to the site. At the same time officials of Masjed-e Soleyman, Shushtar and Ahvaz were informed of the incident and took the necessary steps to assist.

The Ahvaz district commander added that gendarmerie personnel, with the help of the Corps of Revolution Guards in Shushtar and local citizens, brought the fires under control in a short time. According to the commander, the latest news is that the fires were not the result of arson. Seven or eight wheatfields burned. The gendarmerie and the corps of revolution guards are investigating.

Shushtar Guards Warn Against Arsonists

GF181708 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Corps of Revolution Guards of Shushtar to Shushtar citizens:

Dear fellow Muslim citizens, peasants and farmers of Shushtar, beware and foil the plots of the United States carried out by its internal hirelings and fugitive Savakists. Now that the counterrevolutionaries are setting fields on fire and have undertaken to destroy your crops, you should defend your property with whatever power you possess, just as you have defended the Islamic revolution in the past with your empty hands. You should ask all forces to assist you at night to guard your fields. If you notice any suspicious persons, you should arrest them immediately and report them to the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Shushtar.

Shushtar Guards Warn Counterrevolutionaries

GF181727 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The following warning has been issued by the Corps of Revolution Guards in Shushtar regarding conspiratorial elements:

O dear Muslim fellow citizens, the American hirelings have set fields on fire during the last 2 days in villages such as Kanarkhiz and the environs of Darb-e Khazineh. Thus, they are destroying the crops of farmers that are the result of months of hard work. Therefore, we warn those who set fields on fire that if they do not stop their criminal acts, they will be executed according to the imam's and the Revolution Council's orders.

Farashband Sitin, Hunger Strike

GF191315 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Shiraz has reported that 40 citizens of Farashband, while holding a sitin and hunger strike at the Corps of the Revolution Guards in Firuzabad, have asked that the Firuzabad Corps of the Revolution Guards be closed and that in investigation be launched into regional conditions and the recent attack in Firuzabad aimed at the prosecutor of the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court and a citizen of Farashband.

According to the report, a car carrying the Bushehr Revolution Court prosecutor and Hoseyn Qasemi, a citizen of Farashband, was attacked at the Mojahedin intersection on Friday night. Both men were injured as a result of the attack.

We have received a cable stating that a group of Farashband citizens have held a sitin at the gendarmerie district in that city, closed their shops and requested an investigation of the above-mentioned case.

Paveh Mosque Mortared

LD171128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch citing the public relations office of the corps of Islamic Revolution Guards, Friday prayers were not held in Paveh's great mosque as a result of its being hit and damaged by mortars. The same report indicates that two of the assailants were killed during the recent calshes in Paveh. (The fate) of another is not clear. In the meantime, (?a number of) Kalashnikov weapons were left behind which were seized by Islamic Revolution Guards.

Paveh Garrison Still Besieged

LD182118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] General Zahirnezhad, the commander of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today in a short interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, said: The garrison of Paveh is still under siege by counterrevolutionary elements and groups. He added: effective measures will be taken this week to free the garrison, and we already intend to carry out these measures.

Mopping Up Around Paveh

LD191922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, following the mopping-up operation in the region of Urumanat and ridding the area of counterrevolutionary elements and associates of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the strike forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Muslim Kurdish, peshmerga, honorary guards [as heard] and army forces started mopping-up operations in the villages of Bale'i and Kalaneh at dawn yesterday, and these are still in progress.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh, announcing the above report, declared: So far armed assailants have suffered some losses, but the number of their dead is not yet clear. The aim of these operations is to smash the elements who have been firing mortar launchers on the city of Paveh for some time. As a result of their mortars some innocent citizens and children of this city have been martyred.

Shooting in Shahindezh

LD191946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1741 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, last night armed assailants fired on the Revolution Guards Corps bases and also on oil company installations in Shahindezh.

The governor of Miandoab said the shooting came from the heights facing Shahindezh and was by mortar launchers and machineguns. The guards corps returned the fire of the assailants. The shooting did not cause any injuries.

Fire at Abadan Refinery

GF171640 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Some 11 persons were injured Thursday evening as a result of a fire in a hot water pipe in the Abadan refinery. A PARS correspondent who contacted the Abadan refinery director was informed that the pipe carried hot water to the control tower. The fire started when some oil was mixed with the water. The fire took place near a storage tank situated on the pipeline. As a result of the fire, 11 persons were injured. The director of Abadan refinery announced that the injured are in good condition.

Asked about the effect of this fire on refinery production, the director said that the fire will have no effect on production at the refinery. He added that current production of the refinery is 580,000 barrels daily, the highest volume yet produced.

At the end of this conversation, the Abadan refinery director said that a special committee has been ordered to investigate the fire. According to the same source, four of the injured have been released from the National Iranian Oil Company hospital.

Oil Pipelines Blown Up

LD161033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at 2240 hours yesterday the oil pipelines between Naft-e Shah and Kermanshah were blown up and set on fire at (Sare-Hammam), 24 km from Naft-e Shah. The oil workers immediately closed the pipes and waited for the flames to subside so that they could carry out repair work on the pipelines. Extinguishing operations were still in progress when this report was sent at 1000.

Kermanshah Pipeline Repaired

LD170314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the firefighting and repair operation on the oil pipeline to Kermanshah city has been completed and the oil flow has resumed in this pipeline. The firefighting and reconstruction on this pipeline was carried out by the firefighting personnel and [few words indistinct]. Reports received say that these operations did not affect the production of Kermanshah refinery.

Mahshar-Abadan Pipeline Repaired

GF191425 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Repairs on the Mahshahr-Abadan Marun gas pipeline No. 2, which was blown up by saboteurs, have been completed and production has resumed.

In an interview with a PARS correspondent, the general director of the Abadan refinery added that the repairs to the pipeline will allow Marun to provide gas needed by the refinery. He said the Abadan petroleum refinery is producing 580,000 barrels of oil daily.

NEW GAS REFINERY COMPLEX INAUGURATED NEAR BANDAR 'ABBAS

LD162246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, the (?Tabarzin)-Qeshm gas refinery and the gas pipeline between Qeshm and Bandar 'Abbas were inaugurated during a ceremony in the presence of the deputy oil minister, the governor general of Hormozegan and a group of local dignitaries, at Qeshm Island this afternoon. Refined gas from this refinery reached the Bandar 'Abbas powerplant and the 320 mw power plant commenced operation.

The refinery and the gas pipeline were completed thanks to round-the-clock efforts by Iranian workers, technicians and engineers and have reached the operational stage.

The (?Tabarzin)-Qeshm refinery, which is involved in refining gas from wells on Qeshm Island, has a capacity equal to 75 million cubic feet per day, which could be increased to 100 million cubic feet. This refinery also has two similar refining machines, capable of refining 5 million cubic feet of gas per day.

The (?Tabarzin)-Qeshm refinery is fed by five wells via 20 km of gas pipeline. The output of each well is approximately 20 million cubic feet per day and the overall capacity is 100 million cubic feet.

The gas refined at the refinery, which is among the best and the purest, is transferred to Bandar 'Abbas via a 12-inch pipeline, spanning a length of more than 70 km, 2.5 km of which is submarine.

At present, the refinery's sole consumer is the 320 mw power plant in Bandar 'Abbas, which at present receives 30 million cubic feet per day. In the future, it will receive 75 million cubic feet per day. After converting the gas to energy the powerplant will utilize it for operating generators and generating electricity.

Thanks to electricity generation by this power plant, the people of Bandar 'Abbas will not have any power outages this summer and will be free of the inconveniences resulting from power shortages. Surplus power over and above the requirements of Bandar 'Abbas will be consumed by industry.

According to our correspondent, with the construction of an urban gas supply network in Bandar 'Abbas and one for Qeshm Island in the near future, the inhabitants of these parts will be able to enjoy cheap fuel.

AGHA JARI OIL, GAS PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

GF181457 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with our correspondent, the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] production supervisor for the Agha Jari region said that following repairs on the Agha Jari-Abadan and Agha Jari-Khark oil and gas pipelines, an average of 1,815,000 barrels of light crude oil are being produced daily at Agha Jari and Marun 2, which fortunately indicates an increase in production for the region. Of this volume, 1,090,000 barrels are being transferred daily to Abadan. Another 700,000 barrels are being transferred by pipeline to Khark Island for export.

The production suprvisor for the Agha Jari oil region added that, as a result of the efforts and interest of the oil workers, an average of 250,000 barrels of light crude oil are being shipped daily from Marun 2 in Agha Mari to the Esfahan refinery through 20-inch pipelines. This has been occurring since last Wednesday. He also announced that liquid gas plants Nos 500 and 300 are in operation and that 7,660 barrels of liquid gas are being sent daily to Mahshahr refinery through Agha Jari. Furthermore, an average of 20,720,000 cubic meters of dry gas are being transferred from Agha Jari, Rag-Sefi and Pazenan to Bid-e Boland refinery. Compared with previous months, liquid gas production in the Agha Jari region has increased. The NIOC production supervisor for the Agha Jari region added in conclusion that all production centers, pipelines and all related installations are in operation.

SANJABI-SADIQI DIFFERENCES THREATEN NATIONAL FRONT

LD151425 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 13 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Great Split in the National Front"]

[Excerpts] Dr Mosaddeq's Interior Minister Dr Gholam Hoseyn Sadiqi, who is a prominent member of the National Front leadership, and seven members of the front's Central Council have issued a statement announcing that as from 16 BAHMAN 58 [5 Feb 80] they have taken no part in the front's organization and in the present council, that they bear no responsibility in relation thereto, and that they have left the National Front Central Council. The resignation of Dr Sadiqi and a group of the leading National Front personalities has brought the front to the verge of a great split following the organizational ups and downs and the internal difference in the front and in the leadership in the wake of the revolution. Following publication of the statement announcing the resignation of eight of the leading members of the National Front's Central Council, the group's supporters and close associates explained the reasons for their resignation to BAMDAD as follows:

A difference of opinion between Dr Sadiqi and Dr Sanjabi's group began when Dr Sadiqi proposed collective in place of individual leadership for the front. This resulted in Dr Sanjabi's resignation as secretary general and the appointment of a five-man council to lead the front, with Dr Sadiqi and Dr Sanjabi as members.

Following these changes Dr Sadiqi resigned from the front in protest at the council's lack of attention to the front's previous constitution but, on the insistence of many groups of members of political organizations associated with the National Front, Dr Sadiqi returned to the front, still insisting on collective leadership and stipulating as a condition for his return that there be free entry to the National Front's Central Council for young, new forces.

However, the old members of the council obstructed the implementation of Dr Sadiqi's ideas and stipulations and, since his proposals were not carried out, he resigned from the council.

ABADEH GOVERNOR MEETS REVOLUTIONARY ORGAN OFFICIALS

GF191643 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Mr Marzchi, the governor of Abadeh, was briefed about the activities of revolutionary organs during a meeting held with officials of the organs in Abadeh. He asked the officials to expand and further promote the ranks and values of revolutionary organs through continuous effort and hard work.

ELECTION RUNOFF FOR BOYER AHMAD ANNOUNCED

GF171857 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The governor of the city of Boyer Ahmad has announced the renewal of the Islamic Parliament elections for Boyer Ahmad. The following announcement has been issued:

All citizens of Boyer Ahmad election district, both the Central and Duhan branches, are hereby informed that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Islamic Parliament Election Law, candidates for the Islamic Parliament can report to either the governor's office of the city or to the election district on 18 to 21 May from 0900 to 1400 in order to complete the necessary forms and obtain their election identification cards. Each candidate must have in his possession his birth certificate containing his adult photograph. He should also bring four 3x4 photographs and two copies of his birth certificate.

EQLID GOVERNOR SUPPORTS FARS GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION

GF191607 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The governor of Eqlid has resigned his post. In a letter addressed to the Fars governor, he states that the reason for his resignation was the resignation of the Fars governor.

FARS GOVERNOR SUSPENDS SHIRAZ LAND TRANSACTIONS

GF191818 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] An announcement issued today by Fars Governor Mohammad Nabi Habibi sternly warns all profiteers attempting to construct unauthorized buildings. The text of the announcement reads:

It has been noticed that a number of profiteers and opportunists have been engaged in the construction of unauthorized buildings without having building permits, thus inflicting financial losses on the city and the government. In order to prevent this type of violation, certain resolutions and decisions have been adopted that are hereby made public for the information and interest of the esteemed citizens of Shiraz:

1. All types of transactions and transfers of land are illegal. Only the Fars Urban Land Development Organization can put up land for transfer or transaction. The said organization is the sole executor of the government's policy regarding abolishment of urban land ownership.

2. All those who attempt to sell a parcel of urban land via promissory note, written agreement or by any other form will be considered counterrevolutionaries. They will be investigated in a special court that has been established in the municipal building. Such violators will be sentenced as stipulated in the act on prevention of possession or ownership of government land as enacted on 26 April 1980.

3. All buildings and installations that are constructed on unauthorized land by land purchasers shall be considered city property belonging to city hall. Such buildings will either be utilized for city services or will be turned over to members of deprived classes.

4. The Fars Urban Land Development Organization will in the near future undertake ceding of land to applicants. This process will be conducted according to a specific timetable in such a manner that the land will be ceded without creating any disruption in the distribution of construction materials or in technical or quality standards.

5. All Shiraz citizens are asked to cooperate fully with the city's executive bodies for the purpose of preserving and protecting the public treasury. Immediately upon hearing of our being involved in a confrontation with profiteers they should report such matters to the Fars governor's office or to the special court established in the municipal building. They may rest assured that by observing the above points, any and all types of irregularities in the matter of illegal distribution or sale and purchase of land, as well as the construction of unauthorized buildings without building permits, will be prevented. All interested applicants under the government of Islamic justice will properly benefit from the government land that will be gradually made available to them by the Fars Urban Land Development Organization.

It is to be remembered that the applicants' reporting date to the Fars Urban Land Development Organization has been set on or about the first week in June. Further information about it will be made public through radio and other mass media.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL VIEWS PLANS FOR LAND REFORM

LD180610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Reza Esfahani, the under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, said at a press interview: The plans for land reform were approved on 15 April, and at present provinces are preparing to implement it. Reza Esfahani added: Those opposing this plan said that land reform would stop the country's agricultural development, and that mechanization of agriculture would not be possible since the land would be divided into small holdings, and thus it would be impossible to grow a good crop. But in this plan the land will be owned in undivided shares by qualified farmers, and equipment which had been used by individual owners will be used by the 10 to 15 joint owners.

In another part of his interview, Esfahani said: Wasteland, uncultivated land and land confiscated by the government will be divided according to the interests of the Islamic society, or will be devoted to public usage. Some of the uncultivated land will be returned to its owners according to regulations, so that they can work the land. But if they fail to do so, the government will take back the land and hand it over to qualified people.

RECONSTRUCTION CRUSADE PROTESTS LACK OF FUNDING

LD171906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Central Council of the Reconstruction Crusade has issued a statement addressed to the militant people of Iran and all the brothers and sisters who are members of the Reconstruction Crusade in the country. The text of the statement is as follows:

Activities and progress of the Reconstruction Crusade, at this sensitive time and during this season of work and struggle, requires allocation of funds and meeting of expenses by the plan and budget organization and the Ministry of Finance. Although in the economic session of the Revolution Council on 21 April the allocation of 500 million tomans was approved as an immediate partial payment to this humane organization to prevent work stoppage, the responsible authorities and agents had not paid this amount by 15 May. We deem it necessary, while thanking our brothers and sisters in the Reconstruction Crusade all over the country who did not leave their duties despite the minimum facilities and the maximum obstruction, and while thanking the National Bank, which put 200 million tomans at the disposal of this organization last month [21 March-21 April], to inform the dear people of the truth of the matter.

We believe there are secret hands working within the executive authorities who are determined to oust all the forces serving the people; and it is up to the plan and budget organization and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to give the necessary reply to the nation of Iran to satisfy them that the delay has had nothing to do with negligence, obstruction or procrastination. In this connection, we draw the attention of the imam of the nation, the Revolution Council and the elected representatives of the people in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, to this kind of secret struggle which is in progress against the revolution and the revolution organizations. In the hope of the continuation of the Islamic revolution,

[Signed] The Central Council of the Reconstruction Crusade

SANANDAJ RADIO BROADCASTS RESUMED 17 MAY

LD171035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondents in Sanandaj, Sanandaj radio, whose services were interrupted as a result of recent events, has resumed operations following the efforts by a group dispatched by the Voice and the Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran to that city.

The dear Sanandaj citizens can listen to Sanandaj radio programs on 90 mHz on the FM waveband.

BANK GOVERNOR PRESENTS DETAILS OF SHAH'S FUNDS TO KHOMEYNI

LD191116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Imam Khomeyni received the governor of the Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari, last night. Commenting on his talks with the imam after his meeting, Nobari said: I submitted to the imam five huge volumes of documents detailing the former regime's financial corruption and plundering, as well as a report prepared by the Central Bank.

The Central Bank governor added: The documents will be used in international courts to obtain the return to Iran of the deposed shah's assets, which amount to 312 billion rials. According to the same report, Nobari also said he had reported to the imam on removing the 10,000 rial denomination banknotes from circulation, breaking the link between the rial and the dollar, and on the outcome [as heard] of his trip to Austria.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES BUDGET ISSUES

LD200558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0338 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council met last night in the premises of the prime minister's office, and the current issues of the country and especially the budget were discussed.

At the end of this session, Ali Akbar Mo'infar, while denying reports of news agencies about the amount of Iran's oil export, which news agencies had been reporting to be 400,000 barrels per day, said: During the past month Iran's oil exports have been about 1 million barrels per day.

At the end of the session Dr Habibi, spokesman of the Revolution Council, said concerning the issues discussed by the Revolution Council: In this session, the main discussion was about the general lines of the budget and the various points which have to be included in the budget. One of the issues raised was the funds to be allocated for the relief committee of the imam and the propaganda office of the imam, which was approved. The other issue was the budget for the crusade for reconstruction.

Then Dr Habibi added: As you know, in the past year the budget for the Reconstruction Crusade was 1.5 billion tumans, which was put at their disposal. This year the same amount has been allocated for the Reconstruction Crusade, of which 500 million tumans will be for the central office and the rest will be for the provinces. However, the Reconstruction Crusade believes that the total sum should be put at the disposal of its central office. This principle was approved.

MARKAZI BANK GOVERNOR GIVES DETAILS OF RIAL RATE, RESERVES

LD190932 Tehran PARS in English 0821 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 19 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--As of Thursday [few words indistinct] the value of Iranian currency (rial) will be determined on the basis of changes in the rate of SDR (special drawing right) which consists of a basket of 16 major international currencies.

This was announced by 'Ali Reza Nosari, the governor of Bank Markazi (Central Bank) of Iran in a press conference today. Thus the rial value of all leading currencies whose rates are given by international monetary sources every day, will be calculated by Bank Karkazi and officially published, Nobari added.

"It is to be noted that hitherto the rial's official parity with the dollar has been fixed at about 70.60 rials, while the rates at free market were fluctuating.

"Henceforth, however, the Bank Markazi Iran, contrary to the past, will not assume any particular priority for any of the major currencies and will not take any measures to stabilise or change the parity of some foreign currencies vis-a-vis the others. If there should be a need for changing the parity of rial, it would be made against all the foreign currencies," stated the Central Bank governor. Speaking about the bank's monetary assets, Nobari said that the total foreign assets of Bank Markazi Iran exceeded 15 billion dollars, or 3.6 per cent of the total world assets. The figure includes the Iranian reserves illegally frozen by the U.S. Government. Therefore, some 10 billion dollars of Iran's foreign assets are still free and usable.

"Even if all European countries, including the impartial ones, freeze the Iranian assets (and this is very improbable), about 30 per cent of our assets are being kept in safe places outside Europe."

Arrangements have been made with banks in friendly countries so that banking operations for the purpose of imports and exports may not be hindered and the Bank Markazi will continue to honour its foreign commitments and help the Iranian institutions--public or private--to fulfill their legal obligations, Nobari stressed.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

16 May Commentary

TA162015 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 May carried two commentaries:

The first is entitled "Let Us Expose the Cheating of the Landowners," which says: "We have said for years, and repeat again, that feudalism and big land ownership in the villages are one of the main bases of imperialism, particularly U.S. and British imperialism, in our homeland. Even now, if we pay attention to our homeland's events, we perceive that in many of the conspiracies and provocations the feudalists and big landlords and their agents and associates have had a direct hand. Numerous documents and evidence are proof of the fact that the mercenaries and agents of U.S. imperialism and the counter-revolution implement all their Satanic and anti-Iranian plans by the hands of this same class, the big landlords.

We are all aware that the Revolution Council has ratified the land reform law, but the big landowners have been resorting to various kinds of cheating and conspiracies to neutralize this law. Imam Khomeyni has said that the feudalists and big landlords have usurped the land from the farmers and peasants through illegal means. In order to correctly implement the land reform law, government organizations are dutybound to prevent any kind of cheating and illegal acts by the big landlords. At the same time the landless farmers, through their committees, can expose all the illegal acts and conspiracies of the landowners and inform the responsible authorities of the situation. The immediate implementation of the land reform law is a vital and necessary matter, and any delay is not in the country's interest.

The second, entitled "Beijing's Leaders: The Accomplices of Iran's Enemy Number One," says: The Maoist leaders of Beijing, these false supporters of liberation movements, have adopted a certain policy toward our nation's revolution, which in fact compliments the anti-Iranian policy of U.S. imperialism. For example reliable sources have reported that China's vice premier, Deng Xiaoping, has assured Japanese authorities that China will supply Japan its oil needs at world market prices, which most probably will be from the oil purchased from Iran according to the agreement recently concluded. This treacherous act by Beijing's leaders, who also talk of their alleged support for the Iranian Revolution, is a stab in the back of the Iranian Revolution and should be a serious warning to those who believe the claims of the Chinese authorities and who strive to establish a close relationship with them.

If we look at past events we can see that Beijing's leaders were in the same ranks with the enemies of our nation and acted against our nation's revolution. This same Mr Hua Guofeng, China's prime minister, visited Tehran during the climax of the Iranian nation's struggle against the former shah's regime and shamelessly and openly expressed the complete support of the Chinese Government for the shah's regime.

Right now the Chinese Government also has a hostile attitude toward our country. As we are aware, the Chinese Government actually confirms all the adventurous, conspiratorial and aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against Iran and the revolutionary gains of the Iranian people. Even with respect to the recent adventurous aggression by the Americans against Iran, which was sharply condemned and denounced by all progressive mankind, the Chinese authorities expressed their regret only. Today China is acting on the world level hand in hand with the U.S. imperialists against the liberation and anti-imperialist movements of nations. Moreover, Maoist agents in various countries are engaged in acts of sabotage and subversion in the liberation and anti-imperialist movements, the example of which is our country, where the homemade Maoists are in the ranks of the fifth column of U.S. imperialism.

17 May Commentary

GF171935 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 17 May carried two commentaries:

The first is entitled "The People Demand Publication of a Complete List of Savakites and Trial of these Criminals," which says: Our liberated country is going through a very sensitive stage. Spies and agents of the CIA and Pentagon, together with Iranian mercenaries and agents of the archsatan U.S. imperialism, are striving day and night to soak the revolution and its fruits in our liberated people's blood. Concurrent with flagrant aggression by U.S. imperialism in our homeland and threats that the United States is planning to repeat its aggression in our homeland, the SAVAKites and remnants of the former regime, having joined hands with U.S. spies and agents of the CIA and Pentagon, have openly raised their heads. Under these conditions, one of the most important duties facing civilian and military authorities is to crush every one of the remnants of the former regime. Unfortunately even up to now, no action has taken place in this regard. Ayatollah Khalkhali some time ago had said in this regard: I was really shocked because of what I saw in the newspapers recently with respect to the rehiring of SAVAK personnel by the government. Whether at the radio-TV establishment or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries, serious decisions must be made regarding these elements. In conclusion, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: It is surprising that, contrary to the wishes of the 35 million people who want to see each and every SAVAK member brought to trial, it is not clear why the government decided to rehire SAVAK personnel. Khalkhali added that the Iranian people want government officials to publish a complete list of SAVAKites and pseudoclergymen who associated with SAVAK.

It is no longer a secret that after the victory of the revolution the CIA, in cooperation with Bazargan's government and agents such as Entezam, was able to send 135 of its ablest agents to Iran--specialists in preparation of all kinds of plots and intrigues--by providing them with passports from Western Europe and NATO countries, specifically British, West German, French, Italian and Benelux passports. This group is in charge of organizing and continuing the sabotage activities of escaped SAVAKites and other CIA agents in Iran. These agents are protected and supported by the CIA and Mossad.

The second, entitled, "The Need for Unity and Steadfastness on a Broad Anti-Imperialist Front" says: Recent events, especially the armed aggression and adventurism by Carter, proved the imam's statement that the United States is the principal enemy of the Iranian nation. The armed aggression by the United States, which could have dragged the entire world into a worldwide military confrontation, has left no doubt in the minds of even the most optimistic and most gullible persons that U.S. imperialism would not hesitate to resort to any method and would sacrifice the masses in order to bring its inhuman plans to reality. The nation's imam has called on all Muslim people and the oppressed peoples of the world to unite for confrontation and struggle against imperialism. All political groups must put aside their differences to defend the fruits of the revolution in a united front. Ideological differences must not hinder the people's struggle for confrontation with counterrevolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

18 May Commentary

GF181910 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Must Be Organized in All Directions" says: "The danger to our nation's independence, freedom and fruit of its glorious revolution is very serious and should not be taken lightly. Although Carter's first attempt to carry out an adventuresome plot against Iran resulted in defeat, the makers of U.S. imperialist policy have not only not stopped their efforts, but are clearly admitting that they will continue their conspiratorial efforts and military aggression against our people. Not a day goes by without several meetings being held at the White House, the CIA or the Pentagon attended by military and intelligence experts for the purpose of implementing an adventuresome military scheme against Iran. According to the commentary, U.S. military and White House organs have undertaken other similar actions, among them dispatching U.S. military helicopters and agents to Iran. No one can believe Carter and his Zionist advisor Brzezinski's claim that their shameless aggressions against our country are only meant to free the U.S. hostages. The world has come to realize that the U.S. objective is to topple the new regime of our country. We must expect, it concludes, that world-devouring U.S. imperialism will expand its threats against our homeland under different forms. This is not surprising. What would be surprising is for the revolutionary forces in our homeland might not be sufficiently and adequately prepared for such an eventuality. Before it is too late, all plots of U.S. imperialism must be recognized.

The second commentary, entitled "Unity and Alertness of All Anti-Imperialist Forces Is a Necessity", says: The shadow of danger cast over country following the defeat of the adventuresome action by the United States in attempting the so-called rescue of the hostages has not been eliminated. It is quite obvious that Carter's main goal by this act of banditry was not really to rescue the spy hostages. If Carter were seriously interested in freeing the hostages, he could have accomplished this long ago by meeting the just and legal demands of the Iranian people.

Iran gave warning that if the United States took any type of military action to rescue the hostages, all of them would be eliminated. We can see now that, although it is impossible to free the hostages after their having been scattered to different cities and locations, the Carter government will not give up its preparations for new aggression against our liberated country.

19 May Commentary

TA192051 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 May carried two commentaries:

The first is entitled "Where Do We Have To Start the Struggle Against Imperialism?," which says: One of the main goals of the Iranian nation's revolution is the establishment of a free society where freedom of speech and opinion are respected and where exploitation is nonexistent. The Iranian nation has made a revolution so as not to allow any foreign power to encroach on their country and plunder their national wealth.

The bad deeds of U.S. imperialism are present everywhere in Iran--U.S. imperialism has used the corrupt Pahlavi regime, the big feudal landowners and other elements as tools to carry out its plundering policy in Iran. The question of where the Iranian nation should begin its constructive transformations for creating a better society arises. The struggle against imperialism and especially U.S. imperialism should be carried out in a constructive way--the power of U.S. imperialism and its supporters should be curtailed from the Iranian economy, agriculture and (?banking business).

The second, entitled, "The United States and Its Allies in Southwest Asia" says: The revolutionary transformations in Iran and Afghanistan have aroused the wrath of social circles in imperialist countries and especially in the United States. These circles, in order to halt the revolutionary transformations and overthrow the democratic regimes in Iran and Afghanistan, do not refrain from any efforts. The Iranian and Afghan revolutions cannot but influence the freedom-seeking movements in this part of the world, and to damage these revolutionary gains the United States is obliged to rely on its allies such as As-Sadat, Sultan Qabus or Ziaul Haq.

Even after the abortive aggressive operation against Iran, the United States has not stopped hatching new plots against Iran. According to reports in the foreign press, the United States has landed a (?unit) of its quick-strike forces in Oman. Recently the United States has signed a military pact with Oman and put a sum of several hundred million dollars at the disposal of the sultan. Ziaul Haq has allowed the Americans to prepare their aggressive plan against Iran in his territory and has also allowed the Pentagon to build (?bases) in some harbors of the Indian Ocean. The national progressive forces of our region will decisively defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity against a new military venture of the United States against Iran.